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Gates Memo Raises Questions About His Support of Iran Deal

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, the nominee to be director of the Central Intelligence Agency, agreed to send the White House a memo in 1985 that favored arms dealings with Iran, even though he knew his reasoning was at odds with conclusions reached by other CIA analysts, according to intelligence sources.

The memo was sent with the signature of William J. Casey, who at the time was the agency's director. But the sources said Sunday that Mr. Gates, as chairman of the agency's National Intelligence Council, had played a direct role in the decision to circulate the memo within the government.

The issue of how Mr. Gates han-

dled the memo is significant because members of the Senate intelligence committee, which is considering whether to confirm Mr. Gates as director of central intelligence, have publicly questioned whether he was sufficiently independent.

[The CIA denied the report Monday, United Press International reported from Washington. George Lauder, a CIA spokesman, said, "The story is false." Mr. Lauder said Mr. Gates was out of town and the CIA planned to dispute the story in detail soon, probably Tuesday.]

One source said the agency had been repeatedly asked by the White House in recent years whether the Soviet Union was making greater inroads in Iran and had said this was not true.

But the 1985 memo, written as a "think piece" by Graham Fuller, an analyst, suggested that the United States should permit Western allies to sell arms to Iran as a means of enhancing Western influence and blocking the efforts of the Soviet Union.

The memo led to the first National Security Council planning for dealings with Iran, even though the Senate Intelligence Committee report said the document was rejected as "perverse" by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and "absurd" by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

It was not clear what motivated Mr. Gates to send the Fuller memo to the White House, although former intelligence officials said it was

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New Plan By Manila On Rebels

Aquino to Offer Amnesty, Cash, Job Assistance

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Aquino administration plans to announce an offer of amnesty, cash and job training to rebels who turn in their arms, according to the Philippine economic minister, Solita C. Monsod.

Clashes have been occurring almost daily between Philippine government forces and Communist guerrillas following the breakdown of a cease-fire on Feb. 8.

As many as 6,000 guerrillas, about a quarter of the total thought to be fighting the government, might respond to the offer, said another official, who worked out details of the plan with military representatives.

Mrs. Monsod said in a recent interview that President Corason C. Aquino on Wednesday would offer amnesty for political crimes, payments in cash and kind, and government assistance in job training and placement.

The leadership of the Philippine armed forces was critical of the Aquino government for going ahead last year with a national cease-fire and peace talks with the Communists without maintaining what it considered adequate military pressure on hard-core insurgents or offering potential defectors firm incentives to surrender.

A military intelligence officer said he believed that the government's new approach, which also includes cease-fire offers at a regional or local level, was worth pursuing. There was evidence that in some areas, he said, Communist guerrillas wanted to lay down their arms.

But the officer warned that guerrillas would not come down from the hills in large numbers unless all government agencies involved in the rehabilitation program worked together to make it immediately effective.

A spokeswoman for the political section of the Communist New People's Army said that the rebels did "not discount the possibility of some comrades surrendering," but that the number would not be significant because "the political consciousness among our fighters is quite deep."

Analysts said the Philippine plan had been influenced by a successful counterinsurgency campaign in Thailand that used offers of amnesty and government assistance to persuade armed Communist rebels to surrender. Military force was used against those who refused.

That campaign helped cut guerrilla strength in Thailand from a peak of about 12,000 in 1980 to

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Syria Success Seems Doubtful

Presence in Beirut Likely to Aid Amal

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Syrian troops are being welcomed as "peacekeepers" by at least some Beirut residents as they were in 1976 and as the Israelis and then the Americans were, in some quarters, in 1982.

But whether the Syrians can actually make the streets of the Lebanese capital safe this time, as the Americans and Israelis ultimately failed to do, seems doubtful.

In the maelstrom of Lebanese

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politics, the arrival of a Syrian armored force in West Beirut after a week of some of the fiercest fighting in years had several implications.

Among them were the following:

- The most apparent beneficiary is the main Shiite Muslim movement, Amal, which had been taking a battering by other militias in West Beirut that are opposed to the Amal's dominance, primarily the Druze-led Progressive Socialist Party and the Communists.

- The apparent losers are the Palestinian guerrillas in the refugee districts on the southern fringe of the city, who have been holding out for months against an Amal siege, and the Christians of East Beirut, who have long feared Syria and its dominance of Lebanon's government.

- There are two important groups whose positions are uncertain. The first is the increasingly powerful Islamic fundamentalist Hezbollah, or Party of God, which is backed by Syria's ally, Iran, but whose uncontrolled dogmatism

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Residents of Beirut walk near rubble from the recent fighting. Normal activities were being resumed on Monday as Syrian troops secured key points in the city. Page 2.



Joseph Z. Begun was carried down the train platform Monday by supporters in Moscow.

Dissident Returns to Moscow To Cheers, Begun Vows to Continue Human Rights Effort

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Joseph Z. Begun, the Jewish activist who was freed from a Soviet prison Friday, arrived at a Moscow train station Monday to a tumultuous welcome by cheering friends.

Mr. Begun, his hands held in a victory clasp and a broad smile on his face, said that he would continue his fight for human rights in the Soviet Union, including the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel.

As friends carried him on their shoulders and threw bouquets of flowers, Mr. Begun joined in the singing of traditional Hebrew songs, including the Israeli national anthem.

He said he considered his release a "mark of improving rights in this country," but that he had received no assurance of getting an exit visa for Israel. He also said he did not sign a statement pledging to stop his anti-state activities.

To press for his release, he said, he began a hunger strike two weeks ago at Chistopol prison, about 500 miles (800 kilometers) east of Moscow, where he had been held.

Mr. Begun, a mathematician who turned to teaching Hebrew after he lost his job when he applied to emigrate to Israel in 1971, has been convicted three times since 1977 for his activism in the Jewish emigration movement. The last time, in October 1983, he was sentenced to seven years in labor camp and five years in exile for anti-Soviet propaganda.

His case had become the focus of a major campaign in the Soviet Union and abroad. His wife, Irma, and son, Boris, staged a protest last week on his behalf on a busy Moscow street. The demonstration was broken up by organized men in plainclothes.

On Monday, the platform at the Kazan railroad station filled up with Mr. Begun's family and several dozen Jews whose applications to emigrate have been denied.

"I am madly happy to be back," Mr. Begun said as he got off the train. "I will go on fighting for real and genuine rights in the Soviet Union. I will do all I can for the release of all political prisoners." He said he would pursue his

dream: "To be with my friends, to be with my people in Israel, to do everything for the success of Jewish culture in this country, the right to study our language, to be Jews in a real way and have the right to go to Israel."

Mr. Begun's release was announced in Moscow on Thursday, after confusion that began when a Soviet spokesman said another group of about the same size is being prepared for release.

The conditions at Chistopol prison, where other political prisoners have been held, were "very difficult, very inhuman," Mr. Begun said Monday.

He is one of about 150 dissidents, including religious, human rights and nationalist activists, who have been released by Soviet government decrees in the last two months as part of a review of political cases.

Mr. Begun is the best known Jewish activist to be released among the 150 detainees. A Soviet spokesman has said another group of about the same size is being prepared for release.

The conditions at Chistopol prison, where other political prisoners have been held, were "very difficult, very inhuman," Mr. Begun said Monday.

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Dollar Rate Holds Firm On Accord

Trading Is Calm As Markets React To Currency Pact

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar held steady on Monday as markets digested the weekend agreement by six leading industrialized nations in Paris to stabilize exchange rates around their current levels.

Currency dealers and many economists, terming the accord reached Sunday by the Group of Five nations and Canada as window dressing, said the cautious market reaction was natural. The Group of Five consists of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

Yet, the placid reaction was contrary to many predictions that the markets would immediately try to force the dollar lower to see whether the central banks would react with coordinated, open-market intervention to support the U.S. currency.

Remarks on Sunday by Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated that an agreement had been reached to intervene.

Mr. Lawson dubbed the Paris meeting "Plaza II," a reference to the gathering on Sept. 22, 1985, at the Plaza Hotel in New York, where the Group of Five agreed to take coordinated steps, including central bank intervention, to lower the value of the dollar against other major currencies.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan said Monday in Tokyo that the six nations had agreed on measures to stabilize currencies, but had decided not to reveal them.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Monday that he considered the Paris agreement "unquestionably positive," according to the chief government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost. Mr. Kohl, a conservative, was especially pleased by the U.S. pledge to cut its huge trade deficit, Mr. Ost said.

But European economists said they were negative about the vague package of measures that was agreed upon over the weekend. The measures were designed to ease trade imbalances and promote noninflationary economic growth.

Currency dealers said the dollar was likely to move in a narrow range against other currencies until data on U.S. trade and consumer prices are released Friday.

But in the next few weeks, monetary experts said, markets are likely to probe for upper and lower intervention points.

"The market is always perplexed by these meetings," said James T. McGroarty, vice president of Discount Corp. in New York. "It has to digest the news and come to some conclusion, and that will take a couple of days."

In New York, the dollar closed Monday at 1.8400 DM, up more than 2 pence from 1.8190 on Friday; at 153.70 yen, up from 153.55, and at 6.1265 French francs, up from 6.0580.

It was up marginally against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5390, against \$1.5355 on Friday. The meeting was mostly a show, said Michael Papiannou, an economist.

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Media Maneuvering in Europe

Chirac Ally Heads Group Chosen to Run Channel 5

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A government body began a series of major changes in French television by awarding a year-old private station Monday to a consortium led by Robert Hersant, the conservative publisher who is an ally of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Another private station was awarded to a group called Métropole Télévision, led by Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion, which operates radio and television stations broadcasting to France from Luxembourg, and Lyonnaise des Eaux, a French water utility that is diversifying.

The National Commission on Communication and Freedom, a regulatory body established by the government last fall, gave Mr. Hersant's group the right to develop La Cinq, channel 5, into a general entertainment commercial station.

Mr. Hersant publishes La Figaro and two dozen other newspapers. Losing out in the competitive bidding process was the British-French media executive, Sir James Goldsmith, publisher of the weekly French news magazine L'Express.

Later Monday, the commission awarded Channel 6, which began as a music station oriented toward young people, to the newly formed Métropole. Métropole's backers plan to invest 700 million francs (\$115.5 million) to develop a mix of music, movies and series aimed at younger viewers.

Bidding for the big prize, TF1, France's largest station, closed at midnight Monday. Attempts at that hour to ascertain what bids had been submitted to the commission were unsuccessful. The government has set a minimum pur-



Robert Hersant

chase price of 4.5 billion francs for the state-owned station.

However, Francis Bouygues, head of the Bouygues SA construction group, had reportedly amassed 17 partners, including a British media magnate, Robert Maxwell, and employees of the station. The group had been expected to submit a bid before the deadline passed.

The Hachette publishing house also was said Monday to be still considering a bid for TF1. Its former partner, the Havas advertising and communications group, backed out after the government announced the station's price.

The left-of-center newspaper Liberation reported Monday that Rupert Murdoch, the newspaper and television executive with holdings in Britain, Australia and the United States, might join Hachette as one of several partners in TF1.

The operating group of TF1 would have to pay 3 billion francs

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Daily Re-emerges To Battle a New Paper in London

Reuter

LONDON — The British press was preparing Monday for a circulation war with the start of the capital's first 24-hour daily newspaper and the surprise announcement of the reappearance of a dormant title to give Londoners a choice of three evening papers.

As editors were laying out the first edition of Robert Maxwell's London Daily News, due out Tuesday, its rival, The London Evening Standard, announced the relaunching of The London Evening News, which merged with it in 1980.

The reappearance Tuesday of The Evening News was announced by The Standard's proprietor, Lord Rothermere, only hours after Mr. Maxwell said his new tabloid would knock The Standard off the streets.

Lord Rothermere said The Evening News was expected to sell 100,000 copies a day.

Mr. Maxwell, who also owns the national mass circulation Daily Mirror and its sister publication the Sunday Mirror, charged there was a campaign of "dirty tricks" to sabotage his new paper.

He alleged that The Standard had threatened to withdraw its paper from news agents unless they agreed not to sell The Daily News and that vendors had been threatened by a senior print union official at The Standard.

Mr. Maxwell said he would go on the streets to sell the new newspaper himself if news vendors refused to handle it.

"We have told every single news vendor that next to those who do not handle The London Daily News we will set up a pitch to sell The London Daily News, and we

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Abdallah Trial Opens in Paris

Security was heavy at the Palace of Justice in Paris for the opening of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah's trial for terrorism. Mr. Abdallah read an anti-U.S. statement and left court. Page 2.

A Soh-Soh Love Affair

Seoul's Incest Laws Are Under Fire

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Once, not so long ago, a young man named Soh fell in love with a young woman whose family name also happened to be Soh.

At first they thought little of the coincidence, a routine occurrence in a country that by official count has only 249 surnames. People named Kim account for 20 percent of the 41 million South Koreans. Add the names Lee, Park, Choi and Chung and you have about 55 percent of the population.

Unhappily for the Soh's, an inspection of their family registers disclosed that they shared a common ancestor. Both traced their lineage to a Soh who had lived — 30 generations ago — in the southern town of Talsong.

The young lovers might as well have been brother and sister. Under South Korea's Family Law, which bans marriage between men and women with both the same name and the same ancestral village, their relationship was considered incestuous.

Despite the prohibition, the Soh's were wed in a civil ceremony. They benefited from the fact that a few judges and priests wink at the law, which is rooted in ancient custom but has been on the books only since 1958.

The young couple could not legally register their marriage, how-

ever. Technically, the two children who came later were illegitimate, and, as a result, ran a risk of not being allowed to enroll in public school. Finally, the Soh's decided they had had enough of the social dislocation and emigrated five years ago to the United States.

Few South Koreans have been driven so far by this problem. But experts say that thousands of families live in the same legal twilight, and their plight has touched off an aggressive campaign for change. No matter what value it may once have had to discourage inbreeding in tiny villages, critics say, it has long dissolved into an anachronism.

Feminists in particular have made this an issue because only paternal lineage counts in tracing one's roots. A couple can be as close as first cousins once removed on the mother's side without legal worry.

"Why is it O.K. to be incestuous on the mother's side?" said Lee Tai Young, a lawyer and one of South Korea's most prominent women. "There is absolutely no value in retaining this law."

But formidable resistance to change comes from South Korea's 800,000 Confucians. Upholders of an ancient ethical code, they are a diminished presence in modern Korea, but they still hold sway in

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Budget Demands, Drop in U.S. Aid Putting Pressure on Israel

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — After two years of steady recovery, Israel's fragile economy is simultaneously confronted with a decline in U.S. aid, political demands for new domestic spending and difficult investment decisions on expanding the fighter-aircraft industry.

A return to runaway inflation and budgetary problems would tarnish one of the few clear successes abroad recorded by the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, who has personally overseen American efforts to help Israel restructure its economy.

Israel hopes to recoup at least part of the losses in U.S. aid through deeper involvement in projects that receive American military research and development funding. The other pressures on its economy

may be harder to counter, officials concede.

The coalition government formed in 1984 has been able to cut the annual inflation rate from nearly 400 percent to 20 percent today. Foreign-currency reserves rose from \$1 billion to \$4.2 billion in the same period.

But Gad Yacobi, minister for economy and planning in the Likud-Labor coalition, declined to predict that the belt-tightening that produced these results can be continued as speculation increases that there will be national elections.

"We have been operating in a very convenient environment," said Mr. Yacobi, who is close to the senior Labor member of the coalition, Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and reportedly is his choice to be the next ambassador to Washington. "But there are new

threats to price stability and to our foreign-currency position this year."

Supported by a U.S. "safety net" of \$750 million in aid earmarked to cushion the effects of austerity in each of the last two fiscal years, the government imposed wage freezes that cut the purchasing power of workers here by 15 percent and reduced government spending by 2 percent.

This year the safety net ends as the U.S. aid package is to shrink to \$3 billion. Moreover, U.S. officials have asked Israel to identify \$130 million in voluntary cuts from that figure to accommodate reductions mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation.

Israel hopes to pick up several hundred million dollars in research and development contracts

through being granted the status of a major U.S. ally with equal rights to compete for contracts with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Israeli companies also are competing for research and development funds through involvement in the Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based defense weapons system.

"In addition to losing the safety net, we will also not have the benefit of saving about \$1.4 billion on our balance of trade because of the low oil prices of 1986," Mr. Yacobi said. "We are looking at a \$1.5 billion fall in foreign-currency receipts in a country that exports \$10.5 billion in goods and services."

The decline in the purchasing power of American aid dollars supplied to Israel is crucial for Israel's

military establishment, which is debating whether to continue developing a highly sophisticated fighter aircraft, the Lavi, which Israel hopes to begin manufacturing in the early 1990s.

Supported by specific U.S. grants, Israel has spent \$1.2 billion over the past seven years to develop the Lavi. Annual development costs jump to \$550 million this year if the production deadline is to be met.

The Pentagon has told Israel that the money can be better spent on buying U.S.-made aircraft, and it opposes increasing the current \$1.8 billion military aid package for the purpose of funding the Lavi. Israel would have to export the aircraft in large numbers to justify production on economic grounds.

"Stopping the Lavi would mean firing 8,000 people in 200 Israeli

plants," Mr. Yacobi said. "It is perhaps impossible for the government to stop the Lavi."

In a separate interview, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that the cabinet would decide on the future of the Lavi at the end of this month.

The budget is also being battered by speculation about early elections triggered by arguments within the government over entering an international peace conference.

Labor is pushing for increased spending for its supporters on the kibbutzim, while Likud wants more for West-Bank settlers and Jewish immigrants from Arab countries.

"If we do have general elections it is going to be much harder to maintain balanced economic policies, particularly on wages and the budget," Mr. Yacobi said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Still Plans Group of 7 Meeting

ROME (NYT) — Italian officials denied Monday that Rome had threatened to derail a June meeting of the so-called Group of Seven industrialized nations in Venice. They said preparations for the meeting and a visit to Italy by President Ronald Reagan, which is scheduled to precede the meeting, were proceeding normally.

"The summit is not in danger," said an official of the Foreign Ministry, which is organizing both events. The meeting is scheduled for June 8-10. After Italy boycotted a meeting of the seven leading industrialized nations in Paris on Sunday, Italian officials suggested the Venice meeting could not proceed "in the form and under the terms foreseen." But the official said the remarks did not mean the meeting would be cancelled.

Peres, Mubarak Will Meet in Egypt

CAIRO (UPI) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel will begin a two-day visit to Egypt on Wednesday that will include a meeting with President Hosni Mubarak, government officials said Monday.

Mr. Peres will also have talks with Foreign Minister Elmar Abdel Meguid on the Middle East peace effort, officials said.

Mr. Peres, as prime minister, met with Mr. Mubarak in Egypt in September. The two agreed on the need for an international conference to lay the groundwork for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Mr. Peres has remained committed to this position, but his successor in the prime minister's post, Yitzhak Shamir, has objected to the proposed international conference and to Soviet involvement. Mr. Shamir believes there is no substitute for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Scuffles Erupt in Taiwan Assembly

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Scuffles broke out Monday in Taiwan's legislative assembly during a swearing-in ceremony for new members after opposition politicians stormed the speaker's platform.

A newly elected member of the Democratic Progress Party grabbed the speaker's microphone to denounce technical details of the ceremony, witnesses said. Within seconds, a brawl erupted between about 30 opposition politicians and members of the ruling Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party. Order was restored only after the national anthem was played.

The democratic party, which has yet to be formally recognized, was formed to contest elections in December in which the opposition scored major successes, capturing 12 of 73 seats open to voting in the legislative assembly. The Kuomintang is deeply suspicious of the party's calls for self-determination for Taiwan, which it sees as a thin disguise for independence.

Court to Rule on U.S. Capital Protests

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide the constitutionality of a 50-year-old law limiting protests at embassies in the U.S. capital.

The law makes it a crime to display any sign that would "bring into public odium any foreign government" within 500 feet (150 meters) of that country's embassy unless the demonstrators receive a permit to do so from the chief of police. The law also makes it a crime to congregate within 500 feet of an embassy.

The court also agreed to decide in its next term if it is unconstitutional to sentence minors to death.

Soviet Writers Reinstate Pasternak

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Writers Union has posthumously reinstated Boris Pasternak to its membership nearly three decades after his Nobel prize-winning novel, "Doctor Zhivago," triggered official outrage and his fall from the nation's cultural elite.

The decision reinstating his membership was announced Monday in a report by the Tass press agency. Tass said the decision was made at a recent meeting of the writers' professional group, but it did not give the date. The announcement was the latest step in an official effort to rehabilitate Pasternak.

Pasternak died in official disgrace in 1960. He had finished "Doctor Zhivago," his only prose work, in 1955. It was published in the West in 1958 and Pasternak won the Nobel Prize in Literature in the same year. "Doctor Zhivago" is to be published in the Soviet Union for the first time next year.

Hanoi Acts to Aid Private Enterprise

BANKOK (Reuters) — Vietnam has announced measures to encourage private enterprise in Hanoi, one week after a government shake-up in which pragmatic economic reformers were promoted. Hanoi Radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said the changes were designed to reduce unemployment in the capital.

Municipal authorities in Hanoi said they would give tax breaks to private businesses in their first year, allow some concerns to obtain bank loans and set their own sale prices, and let exporters borrow foreign currency to import raw materials.

The authorities said the regulations were temporary and would have to be approved by the Municipal People's Council.

Iran Says Forces Advance on Iraq Port

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said Monday that its forces were pushing forward toward the southern Iraqi port city of Basra after a surprise attack Sunday night and had also launched a major operation in the Kurdistan region of northern Iraq.

There was no immediate word in Baghdad on the reported attacks in which Tehran said Iraq lost at least 4,000 men killed or wounded. But an Iraqi High Command spokesman said Iran had violated an unofficial truce in attacks on population centers, hitting Basra, Iraq's second largest city, with 58 shells over the past 24 hours and killing a number of people.

The Iranian press agency IRNA said Sunday night's attack on the southern front was a continuation of Iran's Karbala-5 offensive toward Basra, a city of one million people.

U.K. Rejects Bid to Stop Abortion

LONDON (AP) — A judge turned down Monday a man's request for a court order to stop his former girlfriend from aborting their unborn child. High Court Judge Rose Heilbrunn also gave the 21-year-old woman permission to have an abortion later this week. The 23-year-old father was expected to lodge an appeal later Monday.

The couple, both students at Oxford University, were described in court only by their initials. The judge said the fetus was 18 weeks old while the father's lawyer contended that it could be 21 weeks.

The judge ruled that the father was not entitled by law, either in his own right or on behalf of the fetus, to obtain a court order restraining the woman from having an abortion or the local health authority from carrying out the abortion.

Pyotr Grigorenko, 79, Soviet Dissident, Dies

NEW YORK — Pyotr G. Grigorenko, 79, a former Soviet dissident who became an outspoken human rights activist, has died here after a lengthy illness.

General Grigorenko was born in the Ukraine but was stripped of his Soviet citizenship during a visit to the United States in 1977. At that time, he asked for, and was granted, asylum in the United States. He died at a New York hospital Saturday, according to his son, Andrew P. Grigorenko.

General Grigorenko graduated from the highest military academy in the Soviet Union, the Military Engineering Academy in Leningrad, and was highly decorated, receiving the highest order of Lenin, his son said.

He became an outspoken dissident in 1961 with a speech at a Communist Party meeting in which he accused the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, of creating a class-divided society of privilege and power.

2 East Germans Flee to West

MUNICH — Two East German men camouflaged in white costumes escaped safely Monday across the snow-covered border to West Germany, Bavarian border police said.

Abdallah Assails U.S., Then Leaves Court as Trial Opens in Paris

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Georges Ibrahim Abdallah went on trial Monday, charged with complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat, but he immediately left the courtroom after delivering a political diatribe against the United States.

Mr. Abdallah, 35, made his 15-minute statement from memory on the opening day of his trial for complicity in two murders and an attempted assassination.

He listened as the prosecutor replied to the statement but then refused to hear out the U.S. Embassy's lawyer, Georges Kijman. The United States is a civil plaintiff in the case.

"I have no grounds for contact with the representative of the Yankee criminal," Mr. Abdallah shouted. "There is no point in my listening to him."

The president of the seven-judge panel conducting the trial, Maurice Coussin, then ordered a brief adjournment to consider Mr. Abdallah's position. When the court reconvened, Mr. Abdallah did not return to the defendant's box.

Mr. Abdallah, who was arrested in Lyon in 1984, earlier had listened attentively to the indictment against him. It described him as a leading member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction guerrilla group, which is blamed for a series of attacks in France and Italy.

Mr. Abdallah then received permission to make his statement.

Speaking in a firm voice, he told the judges, five men and two women, that "the Americans and their Zionist guard-dogs" were using Lebanon as a testing ground for their crimes.

Mr. Abdallah is charged with complicity in the 1982 murders in Paris of Colonel Charles R. Ray, a U.S. military attaché, and Yacov Barsimantov, an Israeli diplomat. He faces a similar charge for a failed attempt on the life of the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg in 1984.

Sharon Ray, Colonel Ray's widow, was present in court Monday.

The gun that forensic experts say was used in the attacks and other weapons were found in a hideout used by Mr. Abdallah, leading to the complicity charges. The indictment said a female acquaintance who is still at liberty, Jacqueline Esber, was suspected of pulling the trigger in the two assassinations.

In September, a group calling for the release of Mr. Abdallah and two other Middle Eastern prisoners in French prisons carried out a bombing campaign in Paris in which 11 persons died.

The trial has provoked widespread fears that the bombing campaign could begin again, particularly if Mr. Abdallah is found guilty.

The trial is expected to last at least until the end of the week. Under French law, Mr. Abdallah is entitled to stay away, and he will receive an account of each day's proceedings in his cell. He faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment on each charge.

The court, which had no jury under a new law to deal with terrorism cases, opened with the judge asking Mr. Abdallah his name, date of birth and residence.

To each question he replied: "I am an Arab fighter."

Treblinka Victim Accuses Suspect

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Each night in his dreams, says Pinchas Epstein, he relives the nightmare of Treblinka. And so there was no hesitation Monday when he raised his arm, pointed to the defendant's dock and identified John Demjanjuk as the Nazi death camp executioner Mr. Epstein had known as "Ivan the Terrible."

"Here, he's sitting here," cried Mr. Epstein, facing the defendant, who stared back at him impassively while a few members of the audience broke into applause.

"I see Ivan every night. I dream about Ivan every night," Mr. Epstein said. "He is imprinted in my memory. I cannot forget myself of these memories."

Mr. Epstein's testimony, which began Monday, was the first account of Treblinka from someone who had been there and the first direct identification of Mr. Demjanjuk, as the prison guard and torturer who participated in the mass murder of an estimated 900,000 Jews in the 13 months of the camp's existence during World War II.

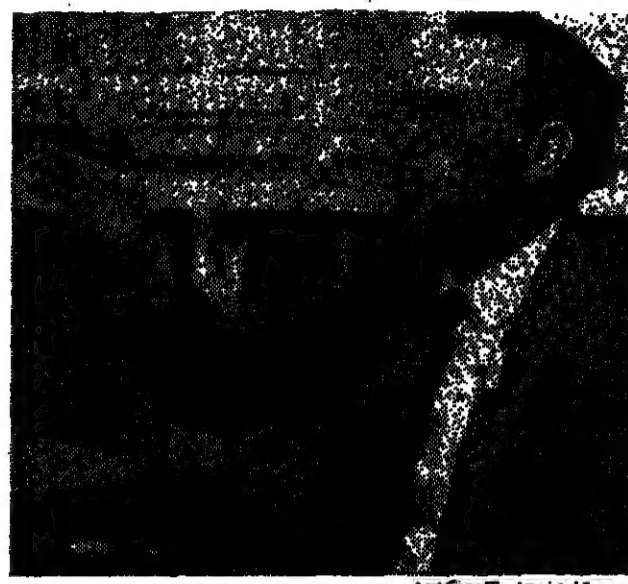
Mr. Demjanjuk, who has yet to testify, denies he is "Ivan." A retired auto mechanic from Cleveland, he was stripped of his U.S. citizenship and extradited to Israel last year.

Mr. Epstein's declaration was also the climax of an intensely emotional morning in which the 61-year-old Polish émigré, a retired construction crane operator, recounted his time in Treblinka and his dramatic escape.

His story, Mr. Epstein said, has "no beginning or end. You would need years to describe it. The human brain cannot grasp it. It's inconceivable what was done to human beings in this slaughterhouse."

Mr. Demjanjuk, 66, is on trial for crimes against the Jewish people and humanity in general and could face the death penalty if convicted in the first Nazi war crimes trial to be held in Israel since the 1961 conviction and subsequent hanging of Adolf Eichmann.

Mr. Epstein's ordeal began on



Pinchas Epstein motioned toward John Demjanjuk as he accused him of being a sadistic guard at Treblinka.

the night after the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur in 1942 when the Germans rang the doorbells of Jewish houses in his hometown of Czesochowa in central Poland and ordered people to carry their possessions to the city's train station. They were packed into freight cars for the ride to Treblinka and Mr. Epstein, then 17, was separated from his parents.

Mr. Epstein was set aside with other young males to serve on a work crew, while the rest of the family was sent off to the death. When his younger brother, David, ran to join him, Mr. Epstein testified, a German guard smashed the boy in the head with a rifle butt. Mr. Epstein never saw him again.

"Death was in the air, you could smell it," he recalled. "We saw people walk into a shack and no one came back."

Mr. Epstein said he was forced to work first in the camp's gas chambers, where he would remove corpses after 30 minutes of gassing.

Later he was assigned to clean out the burial pits, when the Nazis decided to uncover the pits

and burn thousands of corpses in order to make room for fresh bodies and to cover up the mass executions.

Mr. Epstein said he first came upon "Ivan the Terrible" at the gas chambers, where the guard would jam Jews into the "showers," using a club and a bayonet to stampede them, then operate the engines that produced carbon monoxide gas. He detailed the guard's cruelty toward his victims, saying he took special pleasure in slashing pregnant women with a sword and in splitting open skulls with an iron pipe.

"Ivan was insatiable," said Mr. Epstein. "He had a craving for blood which I cannot explain."

Mr. Epstein remained in Treblinka until Aug. 2, 1943, when he took part in an inmate uprising. Most of those who tried to escape were caught in barbed wire or turned in by Polish peasants, but Mr. Epstein and several others managed to flee.

Eventually, he said, he was able to obtain forged documents and spent the rest of the war in Germany hiding from the Nazis. He emigrated to Israel in 1948.

Soviet Salon Puts Hypnosis On the Menu

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's first weight-reducing salon is to open soon in Moscow, offering diet counseling, exercise and hypnosis as ways to slim down.

A director of the health center told the newspaper Izvestia on Monday that statistics showed 40 percent of Muscovites to be overweight.

The center, he said, would advise clients on health foods, physical training, exercise and massage.

"In the psychological consultation room, with the help of light hypnosis," the director said, they will be able to rid themselves of overeating.

The center, which can handle up to 30 persons a day, will charge about five rubles (\$7) a session.

was Ethiopia's foreign minister, announced in New York in October that he was not returning to Ethiopia.

Mr. Goshu said, "I have watched with helplessness as my country slipped further and further into totalitarianism and absolute dictatorship."

Snow Disrupts U.S. East Coast

NEW YORK — Wet snow blanketed parts of the eastern United States on Monday, shutting airports and schools, leaving thousands without power and disrupting commuter traffic. U.S. government workers in the Baltimore and Washington areas were told not to report to work, the second time this winter because of snow.

Up to 20 inches (50 centimeters) of snow fell as the storm moved north, hitting Virginia, Washington, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Temperatures hovered around the freezing point.

Fighting Erupts in Beirut Between Syrians, Militias

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syrian troops went into action Monday within 24 hours of their arrival in Beirut, trading gunfire with militias and setting up checkpoints in an attempt to stop the fighting here.

In the Ain Mreisse neighborhood, where Shiite Moslem and Druze militias have shared influence, Syrian soldiers used rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns to subdue gunmen who refused to surrender. Local radio stations said the gunmen involved were Druze.

The report said that four civilians were killed and two Syrian soldiers were wounded in the clash. The Syrians called in backup units to deal with the situation.

There was no immediate report on the direct cause of the shootout, but the Syrians have promised to shoot gunmen on sight.

In Hamra, where the fighting had virtually destroyed the Commodore Hotel, Syrian soldiers rounded up 60 gunmen, packed them into three trucks and took them away for questioning.

Syrian reinforcements arrived Monday, raising Syrian strength in Beirut and the southern suburbs to 7,000, according to police estimates. The troops were called in to help enforce a Syrian-brokered cease-fire in the latest factional fighting in the city, which began Feb. 15. The police have said that 300 people have been killed and 1,300 wounded since then.

Despite repeated warnings from the chief of Syrian military intelligence, Brigadier General Ghazi Kenana, telling gunmen to get off the streets, armed men carried out a rash of abductions.

The gunmen had slipped out of sight Sunday night shortly after Syrian Army units arrived. Some resurfaced Monday, wearing civilian clothes instead of their uniforms and making an effort to conceal their weapons.

Some banks, offices and shops opened during the day after General Kenana had promised business as usual.

Local radio stations said that as many as 100 people were abducted, but a police source said the number was exaggerated.

Over the weekend the Syrians sent to Beirut troops equipped with tanks, artillery, multiple rocket launchers, rocket propelled grenades and AK-47 assault rifles.

While the bulk of the force remained in makeshift barracks in and around the closed Beirut International Airport, soldiers patrolled the streets that until Sunday had been the scene of large-scale gun battles between Moslem Shiite militias and leftist gunmen led by the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party.

Before the fighting began, Prime Minister Rashid Karami had announced the establishment of a seven-man command of Lebanese Army and police officers to coordinate operations with the Syrian task force. The command includes Moslem Sunni, Shiite and Druze officers.

Mr. Karami said the new security measures would cover all West Beirut, including the Shiite southern suburbs and the Moslem side of the Green Line which separates this part of the city from Christian East Beirut.

At present, militias control the West Beirut side of the demarcation line, facing Christian contingents of the Lebanese Army and Christian militias.

How soon Syrian troops will move into the southern suburbs is not known. The area is a stronghold for the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Arab diplomats here said that Syrian officers have instructions to search for and rescue Terry White, the Church of England envoy, who has been missing since Jan. 20.

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Gephardt Is First, But Not Ahead, in Democrats' Race

United Press International
ST. LOUIS — Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri Monday became the first Democrat to declare his candidacy for the 1988 presidential nomination.

Mr. Gephardt, 46, announced his candidacy at a rally in the renovated Union Station, a few blocks from where his late father ran a milk route in South St. Louis. "The magic of freedom," he said, enables the sons and daughters of milkmen and secretaries to aspire to high office.

"Today, surrounded by my family and friends, and not far from where I grew up and on the site where Harry Truman accepted victory, I am announcing my candidacy for presidency of the United States," Mr. Gephardt said.

"I am the first Democrat to declare, and one year, eight months and eight days from now, when America elects the next president, I intend with your help to finish first."

Mr. Gephardt, who was joined for the announcement by 25 House colleagues, acknowledged that he must overcome his lack of name recognition nationally.

Without mentioning President Ronald Reagan by name, Mr. Gephardt said the administration has been lax on enforcing civil rights

laws, has failed to live up to nuclear treaties with the Soviet Union and has violated the law by sending military aid to the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government. He acknowledged that Gary Hart, the former Colorado senator who sought the nomination in 1980, is the Democratic front-runner. But he said: "Each of us has a chance. I think I have a great chance to win in Iowa and go through the rest of the process."

Iowa's Democratic caucus will provide the first test of candidates next year.

As the first Democrat to enter the race formally, Mr. Gephardt's official competition is the former Delaware governor, Pierre S. du Pont 4th, the only declared Republican candidate.

The outlook brightened for Mr. Gephardt when Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York dropped from the running last week. The congressman said Mr. Cuomo's decision will "help lesser-known candidates like myself to become better known as the attention shifts away from those who were thought to be getting into the race."

Mr. Gephardt is in his sixth term representing the 3d Congressional District in South St. Louis, but he remains largely unknown outside Washington and his district despite



Richard A. Gephardt

joining Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, to sponsor highly publicized tax revision efforts last year.

Only one congressman, James Garfield in 1880, went from the relative obscurity of the House of Representatives to the White House.

A graduate of Northwestern University, Mr. Gephardt received his law degree from the University of Missouri, practiced law, and then served five years as a St. Louis city councilman.

With him for the announcement were his wife, Jane, his three children and other family members.

Campaign officials hope to raise nearly \$1 million in fund-raising events this week in St. Louis, Kansas City, Washington, Houston and Dallas.

Elderly in the U.S. Testing a Program in Self-Help

By Kathleen Teltsch

WASHINGTON — Seventy-year-old Ella Amaker and 73-year-old Leona Downs need each other. Miss Amaker, a retired government worker, does household chores for Mrs. Downs, who can move about only by leaning on a walker. Mrs. Downs, a widow who says she is allergic to nursing homes, is able to drive a car and proudly says she "helps a lot of folks worse off than I am."

Her battered eight-year-old sedan is available when Miss Amaker has to make a trip to the doctor.

Neither woman pays the other for her help. Both are participants in the Service Credit Volunteer System, a program that lets the elderly "purchase" needed assistance by exchanging services.

The program is one of a growing number of such experiments around the country intended to help the elderly and disabled to live

comfortably in their homes instead of medical institutions.

It operates much like a blood bank. Participants who perform chores receive service credits that are banked and can be tapped in time of need. Anyone over 65 is eligible to participate regardless of income and many are both donors and recipients.

Friends or family members can also earn credits and transfer them to someone's account. A computer records the credits and a small staff matches the requests for aid and the donors volunteering to help.

Similar low-cost operations, financed by private and government money, have sprung up in eight states. They are regarded approvingly by some gerontologists as an imaginative way to use the resources of a growing number of older Americans.

The project here at the Greater Southeast Community Center for the Aging, in the lower-income

neighborhood of Anacostia near the Maryland border, now has only 50 people listed in its computer but organizers say it may handle hundreds more once it gets rolling.

The City Council for the District of Columbia, which endorsed a three-year trial last year, has said it would guarantee back-up services to those who earned credits if the volunteer system fails.

The model for the program was developed by Edgar S. Cahn, a 51-year-old lawyer who is a consultant for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the country's largest philanthropy involved in improving the delivery of health services.

The foundation, based in Princeton, New Jersey, earmarked an initial \$1 million to support five service credit operations for the elderly or disabled. Organizers of the Washington project expect to be among them.

Jeffrey C. Merrill, a vice president, said the foundation was at-

tracted to the program because there were 30 million Americans over 65 and perhaps a fifth could profit from such a project. These include people whose income is too high for government assistance but who cannot afford to pay for needed services.

Meanwhile, the Ford and Rockefeller foundations have given grants to Mr. Cahn to adapt his concept of service credits for child care, housing renovation or job training.

Mr. Cahn concedes that there have been glitches in translating his theory on service credits into practice.

In Florida, for example, a volunteer aid program designed by Mr. Cahn for people 60 and over was approved by the state legislature. But complications developed and a recent evaluation by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services concluded the program was overly ambitious to provide

service credits on a statewide basis. The Florida law is being reviewed and Mr. Cahn was asked to suggest changes.

Even with this experience, the concept has continued to win adherents and various models are being devised or tested in California, Missouri, Oklahoma, Massachusetts and other states.

The Washington project is headed by Barry A. Passett, president of the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation. It has provided \$100,000 toward the start-up costs. He says spending that much is not a high-risk venture for an institution with a \$140 million annual budget.

He says the experiment is justified by the center's aim of "trying to bring quality health services to an area where thousands of the elderly endure an encapulated existence, isolated and often living in fear."

Passing of Deadline Sets Test for Argentine Leader

By Shirley Christian

BUENOS AIRES — Most members of the Argentine armed forces remained free of the threat of prosecution for killings, torture and other abuses committed from 1976 to 1983 after the deadline passed at midnight Sunday for bringing charges in the courts.

However, the passing of the deadline established two months ago by the Argentine Congress also set the stage for a new test of strength between the armed forces and the government of President Raul Alfonsín.

This is because about 150 summonses issued by courts in recent days include about 30 for active-duty army and navy officers. The military leadership has so far refused to permit men on active duty to appear in civilian courts to be charged or questioned in human rights cases.

Government and military leaders, clearly worried about the potential impact of trials of active-duty officers, held numerous meetings over the weekend to assess the situation, but said nothing.

Last year, a regional military commander was dismissed after he said he would not allow officers under his command to face a civilian court. In another case, a confrontation was avoided when a court reduced charges after the army refused to allow an officer to appear.

The majority of the summonses issued by eight federal courts around the country were for retired

military officers who served in high-level military or police positions during the seven and a half years of military rule that preceded the election of Mr. Alfonsín in late 1983.

The number of summonses issued does not reflect the actual number of people involved because several retired officers were summoned in more than one case. Each case generally includes numerous instances of alleged murder or torture.

Four of those summoned are already serving sentences, including two former presidents, Jorge Videla and Leopoldo Galtieri.

Some additional summonses are expected to be issued in coming weeks in a few cases in which questions of court jurisdiction were resolved after Congress set the deadline. In those cases, the deadline has been extended to allow 60 days from the time a particular court received jurisdiction.

One of those is a notorious case involving several hundred claims of murder, torture and illegal detention at the Naval Mechanics School in Buenos Aires. The case was in the hands of the Supreme Military Tribunal until Feb. 4, when the Federal Appeals Court ruled that the military court had been "negligent" in processing the case and took over the case itself.

About 9,000 people are presumed to have died in Argentina

after the military unleashed the "dirty war" in 1976 to combat a leftist insurgency.

The so-called "punto final," or full stop, law was adopted Dec. 23 at the request of Mr. Alfonsín. Although he had come to power with a promise to see that justice was done on behalf of those who disappeared or were tortured, he said it was now time for Argentina to break free of its bitter past, for which he said there was a shared burden.

Paraguay's Ruler Appears Headed for an 8th Term

By Bradley Graham

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, Latin America's longest-surviving military ruler, appears set to seek and win another five-year presidential term, having dealt firmly with recent street protests in Paraguay and dissent within his own Colorado Party.

Party delegates are to meet in September to choose candidates for national elections next February. But recent voting for local party officers has demonstrated the continued strength and determination of those loyal to General Stroessner and the president's ability to rally support to remain in power.

"The convention in September won't produce anything new," said Carlos Romero Pereira Aro, a leader of the party's dissident wing, which has urged General Stroessner not to run again. "Stroessner

will be re-elected. That's not being pessimistic, just realistic."

In his seventh term and 33d year in power, General Stroessner controls the government so firmly that the opposition cannot mount an effective election challenge.

His opponents within the party, rather than those outside, have posed the most serious threat to the army general. The Colorado dissidents have contended that the party needs rejuvenation that cannot take place under the 74-year-old president.

Termed the "ethical" faction because of their attacks on corruption, it has found support among younger party members and some traditionalists, whose families were prominent in the party before General Stroessner took it over in 1954.

Lately, however, the traditionalists reportedly have been reconciling with the party's so-called "militant" faction. General Stroessner's staunchest backers, whose power and privileges largely depend on the general staying in office.

"Suddenly, important people are identifying themselves as militants because they know which way the wind is blowing," said a Latin American diplomat here.

The militants have not hesitated to use force against other party factions. In the town of Coronel Oviedo, police kept Colorado traditionalists from voting in local party elections in December. In another instance, Luis Becker, an outspoken critic of General Stroessner, was dismissed as party leader in the town of Irapara.

Outside the party, vocal opposition to General Stroessner remains splintered. The four parties in the National Accord, a coalition formed in 1979 to press for a return to democracy, still lack a common strategy.

The social and economic groups that took to the streets last year under various protest banners — independent trade unionists, students, farmers and medical clinic staff — have no common front. Their leaders expect more demonstrations this year.

Nevertheless, the general continues to draw on a reserve of good will among Paraguayans, particularly older ones, who are grateful for the order and economic gain his government has brought after decades of political tumult.

Cuomo, a Powerful Noncandidate

Democratic Contenders Will Have to Court His Favor

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

NEW YORK — The decision of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York not to run for president may make him the most powerful broker in the 1988 Democratic presidential campaign and a major influence on the party's direction that a candidacy could not have guaranteed, according to Democrats around the country.

Although the 1988 debate will be shaped primarily by the candidates themselves, these Democrats said that Mr. Cuomo's high standing in the polls, his power in New York and the intense interest in a man who could turn his back on the presidency would make him a kind of "shadow candidate" and a reference point for the contenders.

Mr. Cuomo announced his decision not to run on Thursday night.

"He made a substantial contribution to the process in 1984, even before his national prominence from the San Francisco convention speech," said Paul Maslin, a Democratic poll taker, referring to Mr. Cuomo's keynote address at the 1984 Democratic National Convention. "His influence has grown substantially since then."

"He's in a very special position along with Ted Kennedy," Mr. Maslin added. The comparison with Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, he said, indicated both Mr. Cuomo's potential influence and his standing in the liberal wing of the party.

Shamir Favors Immigration of All Jews to Israel

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Saying that Jews throughout the world share a responsibility to ensure Israel's future, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has called on Jews to immigrate to their spiritual homeland.

Speaking Sunday to about 2,000 people outside the Holocaust Museum at the Simon Wiesenthal Center here, Mr. Shamir urged all Jews to "make Israel the focal point of your life, your homeland."

"The state of Israel was established by Jews and for the Jews," Mr. Shamir said. He added that this commitment "cannot be fulfilled until world Jewry is with us in Jerusalem."

In a speech in Hebrew later Sunday at a temple, Mr. Shamir urged Israeli Jews living in the Los Angeles area to return to their homeland. He said the government was trying to improve harsh economic conditions that drove many Israelis to the United States.

At a dinner Saturday night, Mr. Shamir assailed Soviet Jews who used Israeli visas to leave the Soviet Union and then immigrated to the United States. The prime minister is seeking a change in the U.S. policy that automatically grants refugee status to Jews allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Avalanches Kill 7 in Italy

Reuters
VIPITENO, Italy — Four Austrian skiers were killed Monday by an avalanche near this Italian alpine town, rescue workers said. On Sunday, three Italians were killed by an avalanche near Bolzano, 43 miles (70 kilometers) south of Vipiteno.

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Herald Tribune

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Thin Pickings in Paris

The weekend meeting of the five main financial powers (seven if you include Canada in its ailing state and Italy in a suitably yielded thin pickings. The aim of achieving calm in the foreign exchange markets was little advanced. With a bit of luck—a commodity upon which governments should not rely—the declared intention of holding exchange rates at about their present levels could be realized for a few weeks, if not months, which would be better than nothing. But longer-term stability, involving a clear departure from the feverish conditions intermittently gripping the markets in recent months, is far from assured.

It would take a rare optimist to suppose that governments today are capable of preserving any pattern of exchange rates between the major currencies—the dollar, the Deutsche mark and the yen—that the market believes to be unjustified by fundamental economic conditions. It was hard enough 20 years ago, under the old system of fixed exchange rates. Today, with the huge increase in cross-border movements of private funds, it just is not possible for long. Unless the main economies of the world are in reasonable balance, the exchange markets are likely, with rare moments of peace, to remain unruly and unrelent.

A major aim of the financial powers has to be to reduce, more quickly than seems to be in the cards, America's huge foreign deficit and the embarrassingly

large surpluses of West Germany and Japan. Here, the meeting yielded little more than soft words and limited action.

The result could hardly have been otherwise. West Germany and Japan do not want to take significant action to expand demand at home, which is what the situation requires, because they want to race ahead with getting their budget deficits down. However much one can sympathize with their ultimate objectives, their zeal, one must admit, is misguided. More understandingly, they do not believe that such action, entailing important fiscal relaxation, would do much to help correct the present imbalances in the world, because they do not see the United States fulfilling its side of the bargain.

America made all the right noises about its determination to reduce its budget deficit—which is essential if the fall in the dollar over the last 18 months is to do its job—and its will to resist protectionist pressures. But few have faith in the ability of the present American administration to deliver.

It will be surprising if the weekend meeting in Paris marks a clear change for the better in the world economy, but it was right to hold it. Meaningful economic cooperation, significantly lacking in this decade, can only be rebuilt slowly, in the ashes of mistakes. Finance ministers must go on trying, bedeviled as they may be by faulty action by their political leaders.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A No-Clothes Budget

The Congressional Budget Office has analyzed the Reagan administration's tax and spending proposals and says they would yield a deficit of \$134 billion next year, \$26 billion more than the administration claimed or than the Gramm-Rudman law prescribes. The administration, even while professing to embrace Gramm-Rudman, is unimpressed. Why should it care? The administration's budget was never more than a paper exercise anyway, a formality, a pile of strained assumptions, fire sales and other gimmicks to enable it to say that it did too preserve Ronald Reagan's priorities of higher military spending and lower taxes while reducing the deficit.

Congress has come to boil at the cynicism, but by now it should be used to it. The administration's policy all along has been to posture and snipe at the solutions to the fiscal problem it was meanwhile doing so much to create. That continues. The more important question, now that the budget office has outlined the extent of the problem, is what Congress should do.

1. It should raise the Gramm-Rudman target. A \$108 billion deficit next year is unsustainable; if it were attained, it would trigger a recession. The likely deficit this year is about \$180 billion, down \$40 billion from the year before. Congress should come down about that far again; the path and pace would both be right.

2. The president wants a 3 percent increase for defense after inflation, nearly 7 percent overall, even while domestic spending would decline. There is neither the money nor a need for this large a defense increase, but neither should the military

budget be used as a bank for domestic programs. A steady state needs to be found for defense—maybe the inflation rate, maybe a little more. The weapons programs need to be reigned to this path so that several years out the services are not weapon-poor; too much metal, too few men. That is a real danger.

3. A little more squeezing can be done on the domestic side, some of it as suggested by the president. The Medicare program, which provides health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans, remains a place to save, as are the farm programs. Several lesser agencies and programs would not be missed. But there are some overdue increases to be made in domestic programs, most of them having to do generally with welfare. There is room to start on these.

4. Congress should then vote a tax increase as needed to achieve its fiscal goal. There are plenty of constructive ways to do this. Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the House of Representatives, has suggested deferring next year's scheduled reductions in top income tax rates. An equal good idea would be to subject more Social Security and some part of the actuarial value of Medicare benefits to the income tax. The excise taxes on gasoline, alcohol and tobacco are also possibilities.

Will the president squawk? Sure he will, and he will denounce Congress for spinelessness, lack of discipline, a retreat to tax-and-spend and all the rest. He may even veto a bill or two. Fine. On this issue the administration has no clothes, and Congress needs to be the one to tell it so.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Cuomo Steps Aside

Momentum: Among the things he had going for him, George Bush said in 1980, was the Big Mo. A victory in Iowa, progress in the polls, magazine covers, ceaseless television—much the way Jimmy Carter rocketed out of nowhere in 1976.

Governor Mario Cuomo had all of that momentum, and more. He may never have seriously intended to seek the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination, but it was hard to find anyone who believed that. Starting with the 1984 Democratic convention, the world of melodrama and media created its own Cuomo continuum, only now and then nourished by the smallest wink or Delphic nod.

Many politicians would let themselves get caught up in such a tide, allow themselves to be flattered by such momentum. It is a fair mark of Mr. Cuomo that he had the character, early, to say no. He decided clearly that he was not ready to make the necessary familial sacrifices nor to assume responsibilities that require such supreme confidence in his abilities and preparation. Of the likely Democratic presidential

candidates, Mr. Cuomo marked out the clearest domestic priorities. He articulated the ethical and historical view that government's highest responsibility is to care for those Americans who cannot provide for themselves in a competitive environment. Other aspirants will have to identify themselves with the Cuomo priorities or to mark out, with equal clarity, their own principles.

As governor, Mr. Cuomo remains brilliant, often emotional, a virtuoso in debate, sometimes vain enough to use sly support for a point now more easily with solid argument. He will struggle with what is for him the most difficult of executive decisions: when to delegate responsibility.

Though the Governor Cuomo who will not run in the 1988 campaign is unchanged, he will be perceived somewhat differently. He is now the man who dare decline the fervent wishes of associates and his own vanity in favor of a sounder emotion, his pride. To do that takes strength—of a kind that, come a different campaign, may bring a different decision.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Syria's Gamble in Beirut

Although it has long been obvious that only Syria could hope to restore peace in Beirut, the decision to go in has been taken with reluctance. The most vocal discontent has come from Christian East Beirut and from President Hafez Assad, who [calls] the operation unconstitutional. That would be doubtful even if Syria had a workable constitution. As it has no such thing, Mr. Assad's misgivings are irrelevant.

It is strongly in Syria's interest that a balance between the factions be struck and maintained, and those factions include the

Maronites. It would seem to be in the Christian interest to recognize that fact.

The other risk Syria takes is of antagonizing its ally Iran. There must come a point when peace-keeping means dealing effectively with the Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad, and other groupings supporting Iran and heavily under Iran's influence. If Syria begins to get a grip on the terrorism in Beirut, which is an irony for Western governments to ponder, it follows that the hostage-takers will no longer be able to act with the impunity they have enjoyed so far. At that point fanaticism is again liable to come into play.

—The Guardian (London)

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OPINION

In Moscow, an Exercise in Disarmament Chic

By David Aaron

LONDON — "The Event." That is what the Soviet Embassy called the recent three-day meeting in Moscow. I was invited by Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, to discuss arms control and "the new thinking" in the Soviet Union. A hundred or so others were invited. Mikhail Gorbachev would meet with us. They would reimburse me. I accepted.

The State Department was worried that the meeting would undermine America's position on arms control. It needed to have "The Event" turned out to be a pro-atomer celebrity arms control conference whose main purpose was domestic — to show the Soviet people that Mr. Gorbachev could command a global audience and thus enhance his ability to carry out proposed internal reforms.

At Kennedy airport, a ticket agent said, "It seems everybody's going to Moscow today." Changing planes in Frankfurt, I met the chief executive of a major defense company, Norman Miller, and Kristofferson, the actor. I learned that Pepsi-Cola's Donald Kendall and Armand Hammer of Occidental Oil were already in Moscow. At the Moscow airport, the V.I.P. lounge was a madhouse. All the heavyweight arms control experts were there: Marcello Mastrototanni, Claudia Cardinale, Yoko Ono.

The hotel is chaotic, the schedule opaque. "10 A.M. — Discussion begins." Then there are 12 more entries that state "Discussion continues." For Monday, the schedule says, "An address by General Secretary Gorbachev is anticipated."

We are broken into groups. The arms control meeting begins with a Soviet attack on America's good faith in negotiations and President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Unaccustomed to defending the administration, I still feel compelled to suggest that the Soviet Union could make a major contribution to good faith by adhering strictly to the anti-ballistic missile treaty. Moreover, in the spirit of glasnost, or openness, the Soviets should tell the world about their own strategic defense program, which is at least the equal of the U.S. program. In reply, Mr. Arbatov criticized me for not being serious.

At the group on "new thinking," a Soviet speechwriter observes that the class struggle provides no guide for handling the novel threats of nuclear war and the destruction of the environment. He pleads for more serious thinking. He is followed by an aging Vietnamese who denounces imperialism. After a day of stupefying and wool-gathering comments, an American participant reports wryly that "the new thinkers are on the brink of a conceptual breakthrough."

I go with Mr. Kristofferson to an office where he is to be interviewed by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi Gerasimov. Mr. Gerasimov

attacks Mr. Kristofferson for his role in the television drama "Amerika." The actor replies that he took the part to give himself greater credibility to speak in favor of improved U.S.-Soviet relations. Mr. Gerasimov is not satisfied and presses for an apology until a member of our group notes that whereas "Amerika" is commercial fiction the Soviet media are spreading the story that AIDS was invented by the Central Intelligence Agency.

It soon became clear that the real purpose of the celebrity-studded conference was not to disarm the superpowers but Gorbachev's domestic opponents.

Agency to destroy black Africa. Mr. Gerasimov changes the subject. Mr. Gerasimov also invites us for dinner. It is sumptuous. Afterward, he gives us the check.

The conference runs on rumor. We learn that Andrei Sakharov, the recently freed Soviet dissident, is speaking to another arms control group across town. We are not allowed in. We discover that even in Moscow there are two classes of participants. We cajole friends and contacts. An adviser to Gary Hart observes that our efforts have all the dignity of trying to get backstage at a Rolling Stones concert. Clusters of TV cameramen rush by as people shout, "There goes Sakharov!" "There's Gorbachev!"

Back at our own meeting, we discover that the full name of our conference is The International Forum

for a Non-Nuclear World to Safeguard the Future of Mankind. The discussion has become even more soporific. I skip a concert by Michele Legrand to watch a film on Chernobyl. It is a powerful, candid and genuinely moving documentary of incompetence and heroism. The moral is that with hundreds of nuclear reactors in Eastern and Western Europe there can be no such thing as a conventional war. The narrator says,

that the whole purpose of the conference was to hear him announce a major new arms control initiative, but nothing happened.

He appeared vigorous and persuasive in his commitment to new ideas and reform. At one point, he even warned that social pressures throughout the world could lead to an explosion that would destroy civilization. That really had the traditional Marxist revolutionaries in the audience scratching their heads. As for arms control, his remarks added up to a traditional assertion of Soviet good faith and a plea for trust.

As the plane lifted off on Monday, I reflected on the surreal experience. It seemed clear that the real purpose of the conference was not to disarm the superpowers but Mr. Gorbachev's domestic opponents. The gathering demonstrated that major efforts for change are under way in the Soviet Union but also that the Soviet Union has a very long way to go.

As for arms control, scientists on both sides had done useful work in narrowing differences on nuclear test verifications and limiting space systems. The West Europeans had hammered home the fact that Soviet conventional arms superiority made their proposals for a nuclear-free world a kick. But real progress in controlling nuclear weapons will require more than a celebrity-studded conference. For when all was said and done, the Moscow meeting was an exercise in disarmament chic.

Low point: A Harvard Nobel Peace Prize winner reporting that a woman told him that "what I think of peace, I think of Gorbachev."

High point: The Princeton physicist Frank von Hippel saluting Mr. Sakharov and telling Mr. Gorbachev that his emphasis on democratization could be his greatest contribution to easing the threat of nuclear war.

Mr. Gorbachev proved an anti-comm. The Soviet Union had hinted

The writer served as deputy national security adviser in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



"We're feeling GOOD again about being Russians. Russia is standing tall. It's morning in the Soviet Union. The new openness... Wow!"

How Reagan's Cowboys Resemble the 'Plumbers'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — From the first disclosures of the arms-for-hostages dealing with Iran and the skimming of the profits for the Reagan cronies, there have been all kinds of twisted, tortured efforts (irragate, contragrate) to make the analogy to Watergate.

It has not worked. The most obvious reason is the almost diametrical differences in the characters of Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon. Besides, the particulars do not fit: on the one hand, a politically motivated break-in, a systematic campaign to crush domestic dissent, calculated obstruction of justice; on the other, a government widely out of control, messing up foreign policy and playing fast and loose with Congress in the name of geopolitics and compassion for Americans held hostage.

And neither do the circumstances fit. Richard Nixon knew what he was doing and what was being done in his name. He knew what needed covering up. By the establishment of a bipartisan review board, the licensing

of a special prosecutor and the appointment of a special White House counsel, Mr. Reagan makes pretty convincing his claim that he still does not know what hit him — let alone what more there may be.

But if you think of Watergate as a hopeless misnomer for multiple misdeeds, and of the Iran affair as an established pattern of performance, at least one revealing and disturbing common element begins to emerge. It is the element of presidential frustration with the established rules of the game — and the rule of law — and a consequent impulse to set up secret, para-military or para-policy-making instrumentalities of government, unanswerable to normal processes.

The point is not whether, with Mr. Nixon, it was more of a personal, conscious thing, born of some defect of character. Mr. Reagan's generally inattentive ways may have led him more easily to be ill-served. But the effect is the same: Presidential power

was abused or misused at the expense of Congress and the lawfully constituted agencies of the executive branch.

For now, there is no comparison, if we are talking about the degree of misconduct and malpractice. Mr. Nixon's men went to jail in impressive numbers. Only his resignation spared him the full gamut of impeachment proceedings and a Senate trial. Only a presidential pardon spared him further judicial proceedings as a private citizen.

The only valid comparison lies elsewhere. When we say "Watergate," we tend to forget that those "plumbers" had been assembled months earlier as part of Mr. Nixon's personal Special Investigative Unit. They were charged with a multiplicity of assignments: break-ins, wire taps, domestic intelligence gathering, working up "enemies lists," seeking the help of the Internal Revenue Service to harass dissenters.

The publication of the Pentagon

Papers, some say, drove Mr. Nixon to his obsessive fear of leaks — that and his equally obsessive fear that protesters at home (and abroad) constituted a threat to national security. In any case, his private hit squad was in the business of doing things that the FBI and other security agencies either could not or would not do — and that the Congress would not have countenanced.

And so it is, to a degree, with the way in which Mr. Reagan gathered into the National Security Council staff almost absolute power to act as a sort of miniature foreign-policy-making superunit, loosely under the control of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. Leaving aside whether there was any law-breaking, we are entitled to infer from Colonel North's invoking of the Fifth Amendment, which gives him the right not to testify against himself, that his lawyer thinks there might have been.

The evidence also entitles us to some wider inferences. Colonel North's name has been associated with almost everything from the mining of Nicaraguan harbors to the invasion of Grenada to the nabbing of the Achille Lauro hijackers. Reports have it that he was the mastermind of a worldwide covert network, with its own bank accounts, dummy corporations, private benefactors, secret intermediaries, communications, ships and planes — the president's own unaccountable "CIA."

We are entitled to conclude, finally, that Mr. Reagan and his White House minions simply conducted their own furtive foreign policy when they ran into congressional opposition or obstruction from the established bureaucracies (including cabinet chiefs). I do not say this happened on a grand scale. We shall see. That it happened at all, however, raises precisely the same questions not just of principle or propriety but of constitutionality that were at the heart of what we so loosely call Watergate.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Western diplomat's wife was recounting her anger when the revolutionary black monitor bearded her maid for putting out "foreign garbage." "If you want to complain, complain to me," she told the monitor, "and anyway, garbage is garbage, what difference does it make?"

A Cuban woman at the dinner argued that garbage is an important sign of how people live and a justified basis for social surveillance. That is a way to track down corruption and improper self-indulgence, she said. The point was not that the housewife was in fact a foreigner, but that she lived suspiciously well for a Cuban.

It is hard to see how Mr. Castro supposes such an approach will invigorate the economy. He is marching to a different drummer, the rhythm of his youth, but the world is moving on.

Dusting Off Old Slogans In Havana

By Flora Lewis

HAVANA — Until a few weeks ago, Havana was full of billboards proclaiming (in Spanish, of course), "Now, indeed, we are going to build Socialism," a quote from a recent speech by Fidel Castro.

The slogan provoked strong reactions, some cynical about just what had been going on during the 28 years since the revolution, some injured at what appeared to be the denigration of achievements through sarcasm.

The signs soon were replaced by an innocuous picture vaulting the beauty of Havana. Somebody up there, and everyone here knows whom that means, realized the ineffectual implication of the slogan. Still, Mr. Castro has launched a new campaign of revolutionary purity and exhortation in a sense going back to square one.

This is unique. Most Communist-run countries are now experimenting with economic and even modest structural change. Cuba, contrariwise, has canceled such minor reforms as farmers markets, where peasants could sell produce in excess of their state quotas at market price directly to the public; and the right of people to build their own house and then, if they choose, to sell it privately.

A few other Communist countries are not experimenting at all, but for more evident reasons. Czechoslovakia is governed by the same people brought to power after the Soviets invaded in 1968 to put down a challenge that developed inside the Communist Party with a drive for economic reform. It is not too surprising that the regime dare not risk a repeat.

But Mr. Castro's reasons for reviving the late Che Guevara's campaign for "moral incentives" — as distinct from the material rewards to make the economy work — are not so obvious. To be sure, he has special problems different from all other Marxist-Leninist regimes. Cuba is an immediate neighbor of the anti-Communist superpower.

Perhaps more important, there are about a million people of Cuban origin living there, the bulk of them in Miami 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, intensely interested in what goes on in their homeland, hostile and largely successful in remaking their lives under the rival system. They have a subtle, menacing influence on Castro's Cuba.

Even so, it seems strange that President Castro is reviving a theme of revolutionary zeal to spur his badly flagging economy at a time when most of his foreign comrades have abandoned that approach, and when he has acknowledged that it did not work very well the first time around.

There must be a personal element in this. In speeches, he has explained that the experiment with material incentives led to some people's getting unreasonably rich by his standards, and that liberalization was abused, undermining egalitarianism.

Neither the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, nor other Communist leaders are resorting to Cuba's return to romantic idealism as the way to improve production. They are demanding more efficiency, urging some structural change to make the system work better, promising more immediate rewards for further sacrifice, but not relying on old slogans.

This divergence is likely to bring strains, because Cuba is overwhelmingly dependent on Soviet subsidies even as Moscow is trumpeting the need for more economic realism.

Fidel Castro and Kim Il Sung of North Korea are the only surviving leaders of a Marxist-Leninist revolution. All the others have been replaced with people who have less claim to nostalgic loyalty and more burden to deliver on the pledges of revolutionary results that they inherited. To some extent, this still seems to work in Cuba. There are no believers here, and they can be fierce.

An absurd but telling example came in a recent dinner party discussion about garbage.

A Western diplomat's wife was recounting her anger when the revolutionary black monitor bearded her maid for putting out "foreign garbage."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Tripoli Annexed

ROME — The Chamber passed the bill ratifying the Royal decree annexing Tripoli and Cyrenaica by 431 votes to 38 [on Feb. 23]. The announcement of the result was received with deafening applause. After the bill was passed, Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber, and Signor Giolitti, the Premier, went out on the balcony overlooking the square outside the Parliament building, where an enormous crowd had gathered to await news from the Chamber. The Prime Minister was given a tremendous ovation. After silence had been restored, Signor Giolitti said, "Romans, I thank you for this manifestation, and I call upon you to join with me in the cry of 'Long Live Italy!'" Twenty thousand voices responded. Thousands marched through the streets.

1937: Mass Execution

ROME — Italian authorities in Addis Ababa have executed all but "several hundred" of the 2,000 Abyssinians arrested immediately after an uprising in which Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and two others were wounded by hand-grenades [on Feb. 19]. An official communiqué [on Feb. 23], after announcing the release of several hundred — the number is said here to be 300 — says that "all those found with arms on their person or in their hands have been shot." Few are being held for trial but since all who possessed arms were executed, these are presumably a handful of ringleaders, so that it is assumed here that as many as 1,400 may have been in an energetic commander and implacable foe of revolt. There is little surprise here that he has acted so quickly.

OPINION

Spilling the Beans on the Big Arms Caper

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — You know how it is, good help is hard to come by. So if you have a real job to do, you have to do it yourself, right?

It is the same in the newspaper business, take it from me. With all those young, hotshot investigative reporters in Washington and all those inside-stuff columnists being paid you would not believe how much for lectures, who had to go out and break intransigent himself?

I did it the old-fashioned way at first, plenty of pavement pounding and doorbell ringing. It did not get me any information, but a lot of people insisted on placing orders for encyclopedias as soon as they opened the door, so if I can find the books it will not be a total loss. Then I figured that what I should do was forget footwork and use the old noodle, applying the wisdom obtained from decades of journalistic endeavor the world over. It worked.

Spies. Plain old-fashioned spies in the White House, like in all the million-dollar novels. You think those fellows who turn in their security badges for word processors would get those book contracts if there was nothing to it? Maybe the spy was not the First Mother-in-Law or the head of the Secret Service like in the books, but there certainly must be spies there.

It stands to reason. You seriously think Ronald Reagan, the president, would do such things all by himself if the White House did not have a sizable flock of spies in the place?

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

You think the president and his top national security people would send missiles to the enemy, the kidnapers, the Iranians, if they were not manipulated by a bunch of foreign agents? No way.

And get this, do you really believe this president would practically wipe out the whole contra movement by letting some lieutenant colonel "divert," as we say, \$30 million or \$40 million to them from

ON MY MIND

the Iranian arms sales which they say they never got? Forget the Constitution. Just imagine the screaming that must be going on in Miami.

Where's the money, Adolfo? What do you mean, you don't know? Alfonso, you got it? No? You don't have it. Adolfo doesn't. I haven't seen a nickel. What's got the money? Mother Teresa? Also, who but spies could figure out a lot of other weirdo plans calculated to put poor George Bush somewhere behind the consumer advocate Ralph Nader in the Republican presidential polls. And make even old pals like Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt so mad that they go around saying, "America who?"

Then I read in the paper that at the very time they set up a good outfit, the National Endowment for Democracy, which openly gives money for some fine freedom-minded projects abroad, some of the boys in the White House pasted up a cockamammy covert operation called Project Democracy and went around winking. That gave the endowment and the people who believe in it a nice kick in the pants all right.

Spies. So then I had to figure out the modus operandi. If the White House

spies planted phony documents and executive orders themselves there would be so many of them tramping around the place that Nancy would wonder who was wearing out the carpets. No, there had to be some way that the spies influenced the president and the other patriotic men in the White House to take a big stick, bend over and whack themselves until they were black and blue, and do it everyday. Yes, but how?

I worried hard, trying desperately to figure out what the president and all his aides had in common that spies could control. Subliminal hypnosis at national security meetings? Possible, but tricky given that some people were asleep at the beginning and others just staring out the windows.

I remembered a case I broke when I was a cub reporter. Tong war going on in Chinatown. I tracked it down to an irritable cook who put a powder in wonton soup dumplings that positively embroiled all who slurped them down. It came to be known in the annals of journalism as the Case of the Crazy Knead. But my investigations showed the White House mess never served wonton soup and anyway the president never ate there. Oh, what could it be these spies were using to dominate the prey and his band? If only I could find out!

Then, on Friday, staring sadly at a picture of the president making busy at his Oval Office desk, I gasped, whipped out my magnifying glass, and got it! Jelly beans! What united our president and his staff, what did they all share every day? How simple, how diabolically simple.

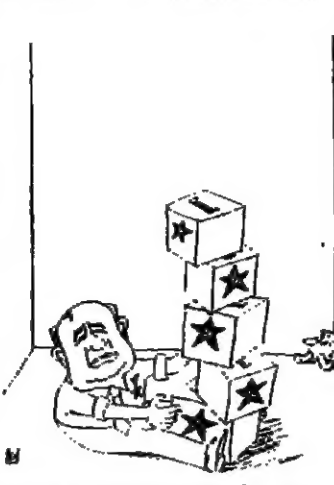
The Libyan agents who injected the cuckoo powder in the beans are being rounded up in the Rose Garden at this very moment. And once more it is the free press to the rescue, this time in The Case of the Mad Munchies.

The New York Times.



Drawing from C&W Syndicate.

By EWK in Atlanta (Stichtel).



By BEN in Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).



By BAS in Tachydromos (Athens).

Wondering Why a Woman Wants 2,500 Lampshades

By Ivor Smullen

LEEDS, England — Not long ago, I met a couple who have amassed a startling collection of artifacts shaped like snails or bearing snail designs. They have about 1,000 of these objects: carpets depicting snails, snail-shaped loaves, snail cuff links, snail pendants, snail brooches and so forth.

There is some sort of reasoning behind this obsession, since it is a light tribute to the husband's professional

MEANWHILE

expertise in gastropods, on which he writes much respected monographs.

But what are we to make of a woman in Derbyshire, England, who has crammed a bedroom with 2,500 lampshades, a Brion with a board of American police badges and shields, and oddballs who collect false mustaches and Victorian women's undergarments?

Some bizarre psychological drive is at work here, but exactly what it is we are not yet sure. At least one man, F. Neil Johnson, is making a determined effort to unearth it.

A lecturer in psychology at Lancaster University, Mr. Johnson is as obsessed with collectors as are the latter with postage stamps, beer cans and matchbox labels. He wants to find out why they do it, and is studying children with the collecting bug.

Mr. Johnson says collectors have stolen, lied or cheated to add one more item to their hoard. He has discovered others whose collections have so dominated their every waking thought that all their friends have drifted off in despair and their family lives are in tatters.

One suggested motivation is that a collecting mania is a form of redirected love. There is a hint of this in the great care and devotion frequently lavished on collections. While love for another person may be spurned, who was ever jilted by a bookmark or a cheese label?

In one sense, many collectors deserve our admiration, since they know so much about the objects they collect. This, says Mr. Johnson, suggests an attractive psychological explanation: that we all, to some degree, need to master some feature of our environment.

Another theory is that the collecting instinct may be related to the tendency many animals have to hoard food. The philatelist putting a new stamp in his album is performing the same rite as the hamster emptying its cheek pouch of sunflower seeds into its nest.

Even less flattering is the suggestion that a collection may be a form of plumage, comparable to the drab bowerbird's habit of adorning its nest with brightly colored objects to lure a potential mate. Unhappily, there seem to be no documented cases of men successfully enticing women with closets full of pottery cats or Chinese dolls.

Mr. Johnson also notes the similarity between collecting and the stalking of prey. Once a desired object is tracked down, it is seized, and, if the price is right, added to the hunter's collection. Psychological theories abound, and Mr. Johnson is busy piling them up. He is turning out to be quite a collector.

The author writes for magazines in the United States and Europe. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Knowing the Victims

William F. Buckley Jr., in "The Way to Fight Terror as Learned in Argentina" (Feb. 19), has finally crossed the demarcation line that divides extreme opinion from perverse absurdity. I can only hope that his taking the death squads of Argentina as heroic examples of defenders of Western values is the fruit of that ignorance of other cultures that even the most distinguished of American commentators are sometimes guilty of.

As rabbi of the Paris synagogue of the Rue Copernic, I had never met the four persons killed in front of my eyes in a bombing one Friday night in October 1980, presumably carried out by those Middle Eastern terrorists whose extermination as "demonstrated enemies of civilized behavior" Mr. Buckley, as no doubt most of us, devoutly desires.

Nor did I meet the family of a young Argentine Jew, now a friend of mine, whose mother, father, 15-year-old sister, and brother were tortured to death by defenders of "civilized behavior" in Argentina during the dirty war of the 1970s. Mr. Buckley is concerned lest respect for the rule of law, as well as elementary principles of human compassion, impede the efficiency of anti-terrorist operations. One of the brothers of my friend may have been connected with the Montoneros. The rest of the family was definitely not. Where was the "efficiency" and the "logic" in the murder of a 15-year-old schoolgirl in the Naval Barracks, her body probably dumped into the sea like that of so many others.

I could quote an impressive list of theological and philosophical authorities. But having known victims, all innocent, of both terrorism and so-called counterterrorism, I would only assure Mr. Buckley and all those who think like him, in a simple phrase that any child can understand, that two monstrous wrongs can never make a right. The sufferings of the dead should not be cheapened by cynical, if happily impracticable, propositions.

Rabbi MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Paris.

The Crossing Isn't Free

Regarding the letter to the editor, "Mayor Kollek on Gravesites, a Cemetery and Access" (Feb. 10):

I wish to inform the mayor of Jerusalem that I have not only gone down to the Allenby Bridge to observe, I have crossed it many times with hundreds of Arabs and have been subjected to the humiliating strip search along with them.

Arabs who use the bridge, if they are residents of Jerusalem or the West Bank, must pay about \$30 to obtain Israeli permission to cross into Jordan. If they are visitors, they must have a permit issued by the Israeli military government to visit a relative or friend in Jerusalem or the West Bank for a specific and limited period of time. This permit is issued only after the Arab host has paid approximately \$100 for each person he is inviting.

It is therefore not true to say that Arabs have "free" access. It is also absurd to equate crossing the Allenby Bridge with freedom of religion.

MARIE PECK, Amman, Jordan.

On 'Helping' Australia

Regarding the opinion column "How Japanese Could Help Australia" (Feb. 10) by Gregory Clark:

It is true that Australia in the past relied too heavily on commodity exports (50 percent of our merchandise exports have been in mining and metals, and an additional 40 percent in agriculture), and that our manufacturing sector declined in relative size during the 1970s when it should have been expanding. It is also true that the restructuring toward manufacturing and services that is now going on is overdue.

But it is overstated to suggest that we would have had many more mining and resource processing projects now in place had we been less conscious of Australian equity in the early 1970s, and to suggest that the tentative steps then taken to wind back protection levels resulted in the collapse of our industrial base. It is nothing short of bizarre to suggest that Australia has no alternative now but to throw up a set of high new tariff walls, leaving just a few doors open for selected Japanese manufacturers to off-load, by tender, job lots of particular products.

The Australian economy is fundamentally sound and its continued health and growth can only be guaranteed in an open trading and financial environment.

GARETH EVANS, Minister for Resources and Energy, Canberra.

Confidence in What?

In "Image vs. Substance: A Subtle Superpower Contest" (Feb. 13), Dominique Moisi argues that "the Reagan administration has contributed to the re-establishment of confidence among Americans." One might ask, confidence in what? The ability of the United States to dominate and dictate global political and economic affairs, as it did before Vietnam? The unbridled use of American military power? The expansion of the American economy at others' expense?

NOEL J. KENT, Aarhus, Denmark.

The Ceiling, Close Up

Regarding the opinion column "Danger, Cotton-Swabbing Giants at Work" (Meanwhile, Feb. 4):

Alexander Eliot tries to raise a public outcry that might arrest the work in progress on the Sistine Chapel ceiling. He declares the ceiling to be "reduced to postcard quality without having seen the cleaned portions now visible to the public, and relying upon photographs. He is entitled to fear such a change, but not to declare it to be so.

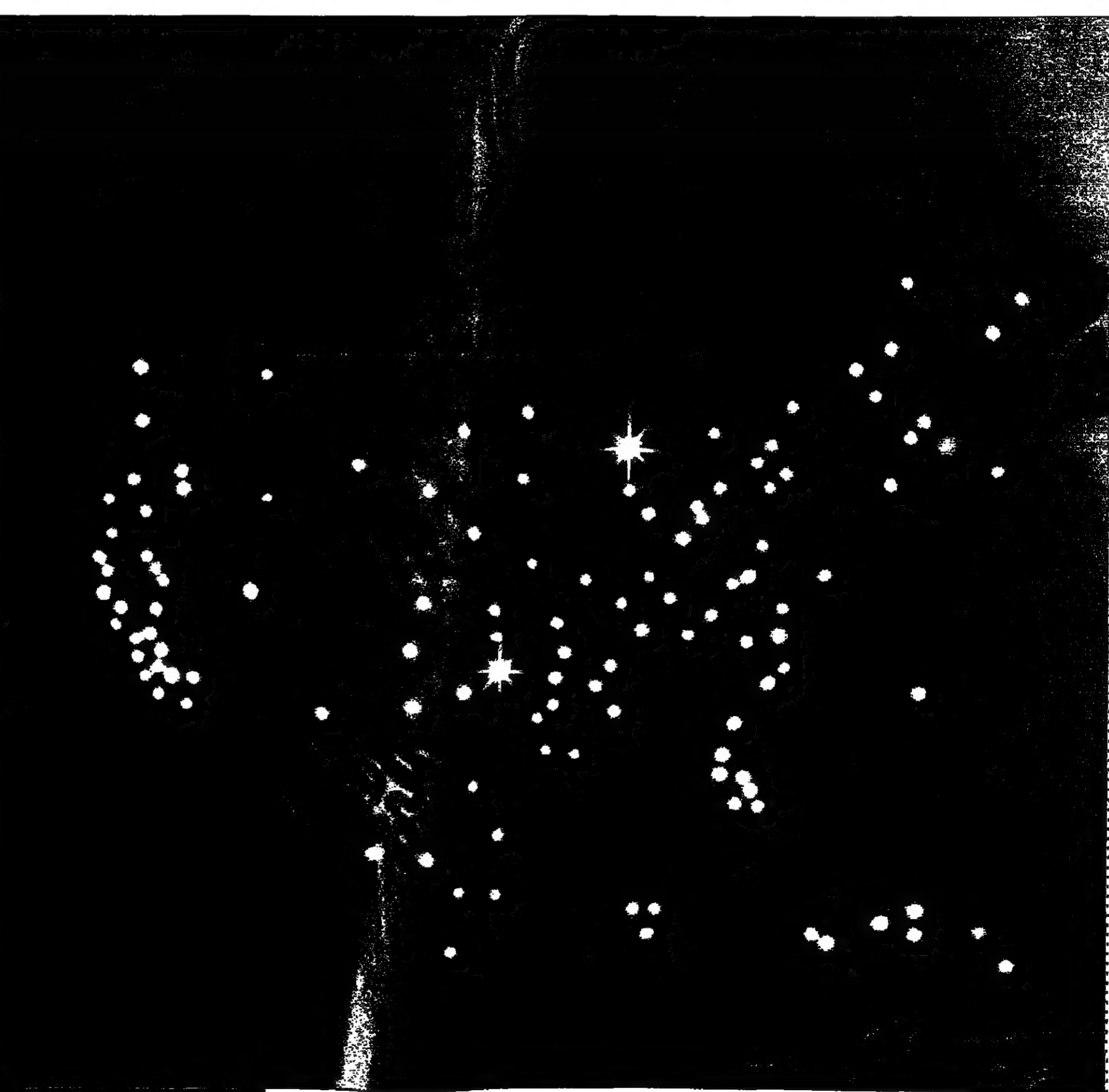
What struck me about the cleaned sections of the ceiling on a visit last month was the increased sense of depth within each unit of the composition, and a degree of harmony, not seen since my visits began in 1935, in the relationships of the various components — single figures and groups — in their astonishing pseudo-architectural settings.

This coherence and the color harmony, despite the shock which its transformation first entails, dispose me to accept Gianluigi Colalucci's assurance that nothing is being removed except what Michelangelo clearly did not put there.

When Mr. Eliot declares that "the restoration... irreversibly expunges the top layers of the greatest painting ever made," he is supporting a theory that Michelangelo, unable to get the effects he wanted in the fresco technique alone, reworked the surface with touch-ups of one or more other kinds. If these existed they would have a relationship to the fresco surface different from subsequent touching up by other hands, which was done over the first layers of oil, carbon, and other pollutants that began to adhere at once from candles, torches and incense below. To assume that Professor Colalucci would not have preserved any original retouching if it existed is preposterous though consistent with Mr. Eliot's demon theory about conservators.

When he visits the Sistine Chapel again, Mr. Eliot will have, I believe, a fresh revelation of the genius of the proud and driving young Florentine artist. His proposal that the work cease, leaving the ceiling half cleaned and half as it was, has the merit of the proposal which made Solomon's fame as a judge.

JAMES FOWLE, Siracusa, Italy.



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Gandhi Party Cleared By Panel of Organizing Anti-Sikh Riots in '84

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A judicial commission investigating anti-Sikh riots that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984 rejected on Monday allegations that the violence had been organized by the governing Congress (I) Party.

But in a long-awaited conclusion that was likely to have major political repercussions, the commission found that as many as 19 low-level Congress (I) Party workers participated in the riots and should be punished.

The commission, headed by a Supreme Court judge, reserved its most scathing criticism for what it said was the "total passivity, callousness and indifference" of the police.

In effect, it endorsed witnesses' accounts of police watching and even participating in mobs of Hindus murdering thousands of Sikhs and burning their stores and homes in the worst riots since Indian independence in 1947.

Responding to the commission, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi created two more judicial committees. One is to examine police misconduct during the riots and the other is to prosecute persons for "grave offenses."

In another step, Mr. Gandhi's government seemed to go out of its way to praise Surjit Singh Barnala, the moderate Sikh leader who is chief minister of Punjab state, for standing up to Sikh extremists in recent days.

Mr. Barnala was excommunicated on Feb. 11 by the five head priests of Sikhism, who attempted to take over his political party, Akali Dal.

The Indian president, Zail Singh, who is also a Sikh, said Mr. Barnala had shown "exemplary courage in upholding the values of secular democracy."

Mr. Gandhi's actions, along with his acceptance of the commission report, were widely seen as part of a new attempt to reach out to the moderate Sikhs at a time when they have come under new fire from extremists.

It was too early to tell whether these steps would have an effect. Moderate Sikh leaders and other politicians who have criticized Mr.

Gandhi said they were disappointed by its exoneration of the Congress (I) Party but pleased with the other steps that might bring the guilty to justice.

Moderate Sikhs have long charged Mr. Gandhi with trying to cover up the involvement of his political colleagues in the riots. Their bitterness is a major factor in continuing Sikh skepticism of Mr. Gandhi.

The New Delhi riots erupted the night of Oct. 31, 1984, after Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh security guards. The army was brought in the next day, but the violence continued until Nov. 3.

Although many Sikhs were protected by Hindu friends, others were attacked by mobs who cut off their hair, tossed them into burning buildings or set them on fire. Witnesses said they saw municipal buses bringing Hindus into Sikh neighborhoods to attack the Sikhs.

Many Sikhs believe that the rioting was a massacre organized by high-level officials of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. Many party leaders have been named as guilty in reports by citizens groups.

Party officials angrily deny the charge, saying that some of their own leaders have been unfairly accused, causing a threat to their lives. Two Congress (I) Party leaders who were widely accused of involvement were murdered by Sikh extremists, apparently in retaliation.

In 1985, attempting to soothe bitterness over the riots, Mr. Gandhi acceded to a Sikh demand for a commission to examine whether they were organized. Ranganath Misra, a respected judge on India's highest court, was named director.

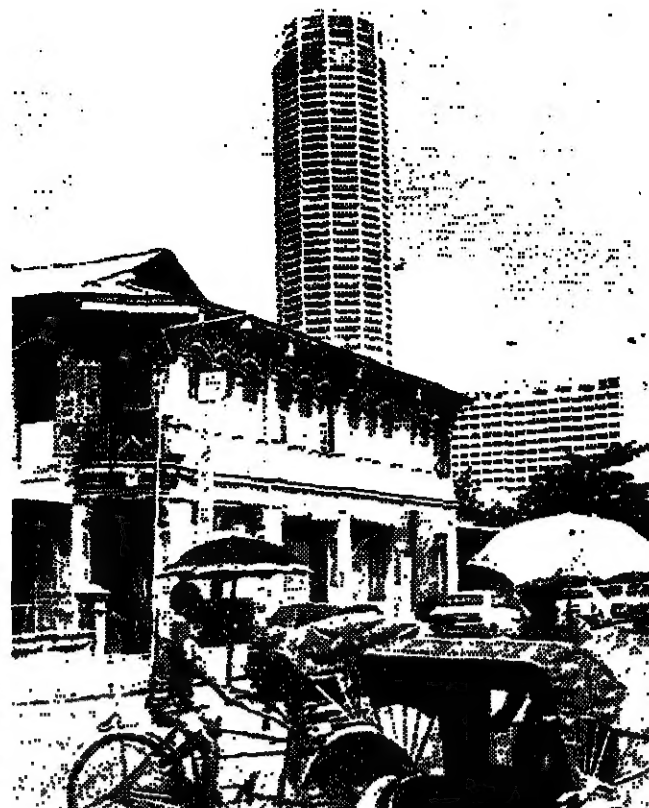
But the commission had difficulty getting witnesses to testify. Sikhs and civil libertarians who began by providing assistance later broke away, complaining that the judge was not serious or aggressive enough.

On Monday, a longtime critic of Mr. Gandhi and the commission said he was "pleasedly surprised" that it had not completely exonerated the party, and that the prime minister had named the two new committees.

But a prominent Sikh who has charged that there was a cover-up in connection with the riots said he was disappointed.

"I am still convinced that the riots were organized by functionaries of the Congress Party," said Lieutenant General Jagjit Singh Aurora, a war hero and member of Parliament. "At what level, I cannot say."

The commission estimated that 2,307 to 3,370 persons had been killed in the riots.



The 65-story Komtar Tower looms over shops on Penang.

Penang: Center of Commerce, Controversy

By Barbara Crosette
New York Times Service

GEORGE TOWN, Malaysia — On a map of the world, Penang Island is all but invisible, a speck lying off an unfamiliar and not particularly important coast of Malaysia. Yet somehow, it became and remains the country's most dynamic and spirited corner.

It was here that East India Co. decided 200 years ago to plant the outpost that would link the commerce of British India to a developing Southeast Asian trade. It was also here in the last decade that Malaysia lured multinational electronics companies, hoping they would propel an economy centered on plantations and mines into the technological age.

In between, Penang Island — Pulau Pinang to Malaysians — made itself the country's liveliest, most urbanized and cosmopolitan place.

"It was from the beginning an international people," said a local resident, "a mix of people from Sind sold cloth and people from the Punjab guarded the banks," according to a new guide to the island written by Paul Kra-

toska, a lecturer in humanities in Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang.

"Coffee shops were run by the Hainanese or Fuchew and food was sold by the Cantonese and Indian Muslims," he said. "Tamils from India worked as laborers, and Tamils from Ceylon were employed as clerical staff in government offices, while agricultural land was worked by Malay rice farmers and Chinese vegetable planters."

The island, only about 10 miles (16 kilometers) wide and 20 miles from north to south, seems to attract and nurture artists, intellectuals, reformers and dissidents. In Penang, where Sun Yat-sen planned the Canton uprising of 1911, a host of nonviolent, modern dreamers needle Malaysia's increasingly closed political and economic establishment.

When a member of Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad's cabinet singled out the organizations as "thorns in the flesh of the nation," three of them were from Penang. They were the Environmental Protection Society, the

Consumers Association and a social action group, Aliran.

Tunku Abdul Rahman, the island's most famous resident, shares its spirit. The Tunku, Malaysia's first prime minister, and an older statesman known affectionately as the "father of Malaysia," celebrated his 84th birthday the first weekend in February embroiled, as usual, in controversy.

The Tunku, a moderate in both religion and politics, has been rebuking Islamic fundamentalists who made whipping the punishment for adulterers and drinkers of alcohol in the nearby state of Kelantan.

The Tunku also had a few words for the government of Mr. Mahatir, a member of his own party. In a birthday interview, he reviewed recent official scandals and commented that "everybody seems to be corrupt."

In Penang, Burmese smugglers, Western and Hong Kong narcotics dealers and bargain-hunting shoppers from Singapore and Thailand all do business, mostly in Cantonese, Hokkien or English.

The British left cultural imprints

in Penang, from the cannons on George Town's esplanade to the bread-and-butter pudding at the Eastern and Oriental Hotel. But it was the Straits Chinese who gave Penang its architectural and much of its cultural character.

These early migrants from China clustered around the commercial centers of Penang, Malacca and Singapore, which make up the Straits Settlements, named for their locations along the Malacca Strait.

What makes Penang what it is? Chandra Muzaffar, the president of Aliran, said, "If Penang has some of the more active cause-oriented groups, I think that is partly because Penang has a more autonomous middle class."

Aliran attracts frequent government criticism for raising issues like corruption, ethnic polarization, the perils of industrialization and the general drift of Malaysian society.

The organization, which circulates its ideas on tapes, gets almost no coverage in the controlled national press. Members say they are questioned by the police and believe their telephones are sometimes tapped.

ANALYSIS: Syrian Success in Beirut Seems Doubtful

(Continued from Page 1)

has become increasingly troublesome to Damascus.

The second is Israel, which publicly regards Syria as a major threat but is increasingly worried over the attempt by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to rebuild Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Given the complex set of rivalries, much will depend in the coming weeks on precisely how and where the Syrians deploy their forces in Beirut.

Whether the entry of the Syrians will mean a freeing of American and other hostages being held by fundamentalist groups remains in doubt. The hostages may be in a shantytown in Beirut's southern suburbs, which would be difficult to raid without risking the hostages' lives.

The Syrian intervention must also be seen in the context of the conviction of Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, that Lebanon is historically a part of greater Syria.

Western diplomats in Damascus have long held that, in order to reclaim Lebanon, Mr. Assad was willing to let the Lebanese factions fight each other until the Lebanese leaders were driven to appeal for Syrian intervention.

The call for Syrian aid was forged in Damascus in meetings with Moslem political and militia leaders, principally Lebanon's prime minister, Rashid Karami, a Sunni; the speaker of Lebanon's parliament, Hussein Hussein, a Shiite; and the two major Syrian-

dominated militia leaders, the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, and the Shiite Amal chief, Nabih Berri. Mr. Karami and Mr. Hussein have long ties to Syria. Mr. Berri has been virtually living in Damascus since September. Middle Eastern sources said, and would be under a variety of threats should he return to Beirut.

The ostensible reason for the Syrian troop deployment was six days of fierce fighting in the center of West Beirut between Mr. Berri's Amal fighters and most of the other armed groups, who supposedly form a loose alliance linked to Syria and opposed to the Christians.

What are essentially fights over turf have repeatedly broken out in West Beirut in the last few years. These battles, in which weapons as heavy as tanks are now employed, have mostly been between the Amal and Mr. Jumblat's Druze forces.

The current fighting was triggered by several events, including the siege of the Palestinian district; the assassination of an important Communist writer, Hussein Mrowi, a Shiite; and attempts by Amal to open militia offices in new neighborhoods. Amal and the Communists have long been rivals for the allegiance of the Shites, a downtrodden class in Lebanon.

Mr. Jumblat's troops were joined by Sunni Moslems, Kurds and others upset at the growing power of the Shites.

In another complication, Lebanese militia leaders have been

called to Damascus since November in efforts to stop Mr. Arafat from rebuilding his forces in the refugee districts.

Lebanon's president, Amin Gemayel, was conspicuously not a party to the appeal to the Syrians. A Maronite Christian, he holds a position traditionally reserved for members of that group in Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel, whose control over the country has been less than tenuous, said that "this unilateral step is an unconstitutional act."

It is often forgotten that Syria first intervened in 1976 to protect the Christians from defeat by the Moslem and Palestinian forces in the opening round of the civil war. Syria subsequently clashed with the Christians in 1978.

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 in hopes of driving the PLO from its base there and establishing relations with a Christian-dominated government in Beirut that would be friendly. It was frustrated in its political goals, however, and eventually withdrew in stages to a small enclave north of the border that it still controls.

U.S. troops were introduced in 1982 as part of a peacekeeping force while Israeli troops were still in the Beirut area, but their presence was unable to quiet the factional warfare.

They found themselves drawn into the fighting and they left when Moslem militias took control of West Beirut in early 1984, several months after the headquarters of the U.S. garrison was destroyed in a suicide truck bomb attack with the loss of the lives of 241 servicemen.

Hezbollah does not appear to have played a role either in the recent street fighting or in the siege of the Palestinian districts. But the growing power of the fundamentalists, like that of the Palestinians with whom they have a loose alliance, has become a challenge to the Syrians, and thus they, too, must be seen as a potential target.

Several members of the Senate intelligence committee said they still had questions about Mr. Gates' independence.

While no member of the committee was prepared to say that the nomination was in trouble, both Republican and Democratic sources on the panel suggested that the issue had caused considerable concern. The members are also troubled that they might confirm Mr. Gates and then learn that his role in the Iran-contra affair was larger than he has acknowledged.

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, who is a member of the intelligence committee, said, "The administration should not have sent up someone so close to this situation in the first place."

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GATES: Memo Questions

(Continued from Page 1)

not unusual for views at odds with the consensus to be circulated.

One source contended that Mr. Gates had sent the memo to the White House as a means of winning political favor with senior officials. But Kathy Pherson, a CIA spokeswoman, said it was "absurd" to suggest that Mr. Gates had acted for political purposes.

At the confirmation hearing last week, Mr. Gates was questioned about the Fuller memo and asked why its reasoning appeared to closely resemble a paper provided to the National Security Council by Adnan M. Khashoggi, a Saudi arms dealer who was later a prominent figure in the American arms dealings with Tehran.

Mr. Gates said that he had not seen the Khashoggi document. He also said the agency encouraged senior analysts to write "think pieces" that countered accepted views.

National intelligence officers like Mr. Fuller make up the National Intelligence Council. At the time, Mr. Gates was both its chairman and the CIA's chief of analysts in his position as deputy director for intelligence. He was thus directly familiar with the views of other agency analysts about Iran.

The issue of Mr. Gates' willingness to contradict more senior officials was raised repeatedly in his confirmation hearings, mostly in the context of whether he should have notified Congress about suspected irregularities in the Iran operation.

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North Reportedly Saw Secretary Shred Papers

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North watched as his secretary destroyed classified documents on the evening before Justice Department investigators came to review his files, according to a source with knowledge of the special prosecutor's investigation of the Iran-contra affair.

"He was there as it happened," the source said of Colonel North, the former National Security Council aide. "I'm certain he knew about it."

The disclosure came as Colonel North, who is a focus of the investigation, said outside his home Sunday that he had urged co-workers to tell the truth to federal investigators.

"When my counsel advises that the time and place are appropriate," he said, "I will do the same thing."

The special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, appears to be constructing a case of obstruction of justice against Colonel North, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The colonel's secretary, Fawn Hall, has been granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for her cooperation with federal investigators in the case.

Her lawyer, Flaco Caceres, said that Ms. Hall was not ordered to destroy the material, including computer messages and other material.

Instead, he said, Ms. Hall spent nearly an hour shredding the documents as part of a routine procedure at the National Security Council, where she then worked with Colonel North. By regulation, sensitive documents at the National Security Council are destroyed daily.

However, according to federal law-enforcement officials, National Security Council officials were told Nov. 21, that investigators would arrive the next day to examine council files.

If Colonel North sanctioned the destruction of documents with knowledge that they contained evidence of a crime, he probably obstructed justice, according to federal law enforcement officials. The officials cautioned, however, that proving such crimes can be extremely difficult.

Colonel North's lawyer, Brendan Sullivan, has refused to discuss the case. Through a spokesman, Mr. Walsh also declined comment.

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A Democratic member of the special Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, said Sunday that the panel intended to interview Ms. Hall about the destruction of documents.

Federal law-enforcement officials said that officials at the National Security Council, apparently including Colonel North, were informed on Nov. 21, that Justice Department investigators would arrive the next morning to review the council's files on the sale of American weapons to Iran.

The investigators, the officials said, were part of a weekend fact-finding inquiry organized by Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

The Justice Department's inquiry found evidence that millions of dollars from the Iran arms sale were funneled to bank accounts for use by Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras. Colonel North, the department said, orchestrated the arms sale and the subsequent diversion of profits.

■ **Link With General**
Susan F. Rasky of The New York Times reported from Washington: Colonel North urged State and Justice Department officials last year to seek leniency for a Honduran general convicted of plotting to assassinate the president of Honduras in 1984, according to National Security Council documents.

The plot, which was to have been financed by selling some \$10 million of cocaine in the United States, was foiled in Miami by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who acted on a tip.

The authorities said the conspirators, who were plotting in Miami, planned to have Roberto Somoza Cordova, who was then the Honduran president, killed, and they then would take over the Honduran government during the civil unrest that would follow.

The documents have been reviewed by the commission examining National Security Council activities and have been referred to the special prosecutor investigating the Iran-contra affair. The documents include references to the case as well as letters in support of the Honduran general, José Bueso Rosa, that were sent to President Ronald Reagan and to Attorney General Meese by José Azcona Hoya, who became president of Honduras in January 1986.

After spending eight months under arrest in Chile while the United States tried to extradite him, General Bueso, who was never indicted on drug charges, voluntarily surrendered in Miami in late 1985 and pleaded guilty in June 1986 to two counts of traveling in furtherance of a conspiracy to plan an assassination.

He was sentenced on July 23, 1986, to five years in prison and is now serving that time in a minimum-security federal prison at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

Francis J. McNeill, who as a deputy assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research was closely involved in the investigation and subsequent prosecutions before his retirement last month, said, "Justice and State turned off an ill-advised effort by some U.S. military officials to assert a United States government interest in going light on General Bueso."

Mr. McNeill added: "Later, the National Security Council—I was told it was Colonel North—reopened the matter."

KOREA: Laws on Incest Debated

(Continued from Page 1)

rural areas and can be a strong political influence. Confucians, many of them long-bearded elders in traditional clothes, rallied recently at the National Assembly in Seoul and warned that they would fight to the death to keep the law intact.

"The mood among some Confucians is that they would commit suicide, if necessary," said Choi Keun Duk, a professor at Sungkyunkwan University, a Confucian academy in Seoul. "Since Western culture has flowed into Korea, a substantial portion of our own has disappeared."

For many South Koreans the dispute is a paradigm of the difficult adjustments they have had to make since the end of the Korean War 34 years ago. Since then, they transformed themselves from a tattered, agricultural society to a muscular industrial force, a city-based nation where one of every four people lives in Seoul alone.

"The change has been too rapid for many Koreans," said Lee Kwang Kyu, an anthropology professor at Seoul National University.

Some things, though, stay the same. Through obligatory family registers, a Kim from Chongju can tell right away whether another person is also a Chongju Kim—and off limits—or a Kim from any of 300 other known points of origin, and thus safe. So strong is the tradition that some people who regard the Family Law as outdated say they nonetheless could not imagine violating the marital taboo.

The proposed changes in the statute involve an array of issues, have hired people to do so," Mr. Maxwell said.

The Standard's editor, John Leese, said a number of his executives had been detached to carry out the relaunching with free-lance journalists and that the paper would publish five days a week. The decision to relaunch The Evening News was made Wednesday.

In the past year, three new national titles have appeared in Britain—Today, Sunday Sport and the Independent—and competition is expected to be stiff.

Since the Independent, a quality broadsheet, was started in September, overall newspaper sales have risen by only 2 percent, which according to experts shows papers

have been stealing readers from each other.

Mr. Maxwell said Monday he was aiming for a circulation of 500,000 to 600,000 within a year—roughly The Standard's—and expected readers to buy the newspaper in the morning in addition to their national daily and again in the evening on their way home.

Mr. Maxwell, 63, owns several British newspapers, a cable TV company and several smaller printing and publishing concerns in Britain and the United States.

The London Daily News, which will have editions from morning until night, will be put together by chief using computer technology and will be printed in five locations outside London.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Bassist Swallow:
Up Front at Last

By Mike Zwernin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Steve Swallow has always looked at bass playing as a service occupation, and while a recent cover story in Time magazine held the service in the United States is not what it used to be, Swallow insists: "My service is as good as ever, if not better."

Bassist can be compared to blacking linemen in football, providing an essential service for more visible stars. Swallow does not want to lose this "social function" that first attracted him to the bass. He is still "intrigued by the possibility of influencing people by oblique statement and by inference, without addressing them forthrightly."

Some of his strongest musical memories are passages that Jimmy Garrison played in the middle of a 45-minute John Coltrane solo: "All of a sudden you're all his." He would not care to lose that, still, "I've become more interested in being on top, you should pardon the allusion. I want to play more lines, more solos, use the upper register. I'm intrigued by the possibility of stepping forthrightly to the front of a crowded room and beginning to yell."

Swallow beat out Jaco Pastorius for first place in last year's Down Beat magazine readers' poll. For years he's alternated with Pastorius in first and second place in jazz polls. But while Pastorius is sure to be up front Swallow has felt that "the back of the bandstand, with a good drummer to keep you company, is a comfortable place."

Movement from the back of the bandstand began with his switch from acoustic to electric bass 16 years ago. Swallow had played acoustic bass with Jimmy Giuffrè,



Steve Swallow: European tour.

Stan Getz, Art Farmer and Zoot Sims. He gained a wider audience in the late '60s with the vibraphonist Gary Burton, whose jazz quartet pioneered rock elements.

Then he became one of the first jazz bassists to go electric. Purists abhor the electric bass, but Swallow's reputation was so strong that they were more disappointed than angry. He broke it in working with the pop singer Jack Jones in Las Vegas. "The chance to stay in a hotel room practicing month after month and just report downstairs by elevator to play a couple of sets every night was irresistible. It's the most intense practicing I've ever done."

The move up front also involves "an implied basic philosophical shift" with regard to improvisation. He realized that the instrument was not this thing he held but stretched several feet across the room to an amplifier. Then he proceeded to the point where he is now "confronting" electronic sound-altering devices such as reverb units, speaker magnets, noise gates, compressors and oral exciters. Studio technology led Swallow to realize that "jazz is no longer merely a product of the moment, but also of reflection. It's a process that lies somewhere between improvisation and composition."

He has also recently come to see "no reason to assume that the whole cloth of absolute improvisation is the best. There's nothing wrong remembering aspects of what you played before and working with those materials. There's a kind of winnowing process. In the studio I'll spend a whole day on a solo, transcribing what seems valuable from a first take, writing new material away from the instrument, trying it again, erasing and replac-

Couture Is Ready to Boom

PARIS — Every decade or so, haute couture is deemed dead. Too expensive, too unrealistic, yesterday's fashion.

But the recent announcement that Christian Lacroix will open a new couture house here has been like a bomb exploding on a staid horizon. The designer has not found a locale yet, but offers of licenses are pouring in. American stores are calling frantically, trying to find out how they can get Lacroix's ready-to-wear. Bernard Arnault, Lacroix's financial backer says that they have already had two offers for a perfume franchise.

Both in Paris and New York, fashion circles are buzzing about this new house. The fact that La-

HEBE DORSEY

croix has joined a group which also owns the house of Dior makes the venture even more fascinating.

Ready-to-wear designers, who had come to believe, and rightly so, that they, and not couture, were setting the trends, are beginning to see things differently. The fact that the Paris couture collection designed by Lacroix could change the course of fashion put couture back on a pedestal.

The same designers now see couture as instant prestige, with a town house and all kinds of luxurious trappings, but there is also the fact that a couturier is in a privileged position. For he can design a collection which has nothing to do with reality. He can let go without some financier looking over his shoulder, telling him to cut down on costs.

The other day, the ready-to-wear designer Claude Montana, whose exquisitely refined styles have won the nickname of "Nouvelle Couture," said: "Yes, I'm very tempted. You don't know how often I have been offered to open a couture house." Montana said that with four collections a year (two for men and two for women) he is afraid he'd be lacking too much. But the idea of a couture collection is distinctly on his mind. He is looking for a more prestigious locale and this may well trigger his career into the couture direction.

For Jacques Mouchier, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne: "All this is very encouraging. The fact that a financial group such as Agache, with a president who is hard-nosed businessman, is now investing in couture is proof that it's profitable. It's also significant that the Revlon group, whose business bulk is in supermarkets, has decided to back Karl Lagerfeld."



Lacroix with a model from his last collection for Patou; inset, Jacques Mouchier, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne.

Aluding to recent pronouncements by Pierre Cardin and Pierre Bergé, who both raised doubts as to the validity of couture, Mouchier said: "The couturiers who knock down couture are in the wrong. In my opinion, they're saving the branch they're sitting on. Couture houses are laboratories for new ideas and techniques. It is a field where each garment is made by hand, a sector where industrial pressures are nonexistent. In couture, creativity is at its highest. Couture has a terrific impact."

Twice a year, the couture collections attract about 800 journalists from 350 publications. This results in 1,200 pages of editorial material twice a year, important coverage by French and foreign television — all of which comes free. The couturiers' names are advertised all over the world. Couture collections are on the road several times a year, spreading French prestige.

"Let's face it," Mouchier said, "couture is a terrific promotional

tool. Every other capital has fashion. Only Paris has couture."

To open a couture house is both difficult and expensive. In order to qualify, a couturier must employ a minimum of 20 seamstresses in his workshops. He must show to the press twice a year a collection of at least 75 models. He must show to audiences that same collection at least 40 times a year in his own fashion house. (Things have softened a bit here. Originally, couturiers had to show their collection every day from one season to the next. But as the audience thinned out and the expense of maintaining in-house models rose, many fashion houses substituted fashion videos.) Last but not least, couture houses make only custom-made clothes.

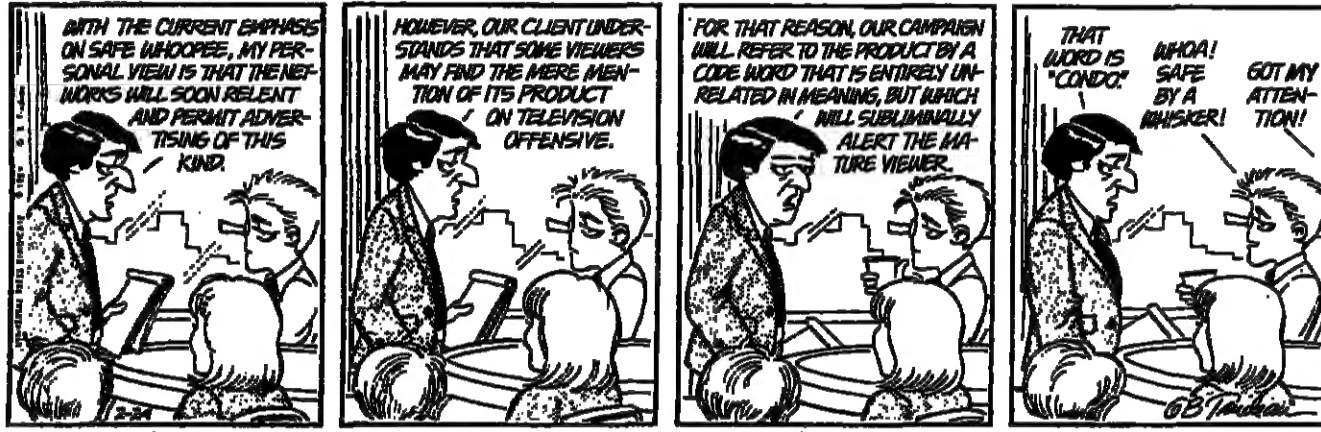
Mouchier acknowledged that there were severe problems. "Since 1960," he said, "couture houses lost 80 percent of their clientele. This

situation was worsened by the fact that cost of labor and raw materials went sky-high."

One way to recoup losses is by exploring untapped markets. "We're pushing still further into the Far East — Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong — where we are well implanted," Mouchier said. "We're going to make a special effort in the United States where we lost ground. We're also looking at Germany where things are changing fast. German women are getting elegant and the buying power is undeniably high."

In the long run, Mouchier sees couture houses becoming more and more international and bringing in talent from ready-to-wear ranks. "As ready-to-wear designers become more sophisticated, they will be ready for couture," he said. "Lagerfeld has proved it can be done. He used to be in ready-to-wear and now designs Chanel's couture."

DOONESBURY



Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	28.92	28.80	28.80	-0.10
IBM	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Merck	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Chrysler	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Amgen	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Amgen	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Amgen	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Amgen	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Amgen	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15
Amgen	25.75	25.60	25.60	-0.15

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
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NYSE Diary	Class	Prev.
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Monday's NYSE Closing	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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AMEX Diary	Class	Prev.
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NASDAQ Index	Class	Prev.
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AMEX Most Actives	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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AMEX Stock Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE
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Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE

NEW YORK — Most share prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated in active trading Monday as investors cashed in on recent gains, but losses were trimmed in the afternoon as buyers came in looking for bargains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 18.70 to 2,216.54. In the morning, the Dow was down as much as 46 points.

Losers topped gainers by about a 5-2 ratio. Volume was about 170.4 million shares, compared with 175.8 million on Friday.

The market came under pressure early Monday from across-the-board profit-taking that hit the banking and technology groups especially hard. Some technology stocks later recovered.

Futures-related selling exacerbated losses at midmorning. Buy and sell programs contributed to volatility throughout the session.

"The market was dealing with a lot of cross-currents," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Groveman called the weekend meeting of central bankers and finance officials in Paris a "non-event," but he said it helps stabilize the dollar, investors might lose some interest in U.S. companies with overseas markets.

Mr. Groveman said the Iran-contra affair was contributing to uncertainty.

Stocks of money center banks slid substantially in active trading, buffeted by Brazil's suspension of interest payments on part of its debt. Citicorp fell 3/4 to 54 1/2, J.P. Morgan fell 1/4 to 45 1/2. Bankers Trust lost 1/4 to 46 1/2. Chemical New York dropped 3/4 to 46 1/2. BankAmerica dropped 1/2 to 11 1/2.

As crude oil prices fell sharply in New York, prices of petroleum company stocks slid. Exxon fell 1 1/2 to 80, Mobil dropped 1/2 to 42 1/2 and Royal Dutch fell 1/4 to 36 1/2.

Wicks led the Amex actives, unchanged at 4. Amtech followed, rising 1/4 to 36 1/2. Wang Laboratories class B was third, easing 1/4 to 15.

"The Brazilian debt situation gave people a reason to take profits in issues that have had substantial gains to date," said Brian Luedtke, market analyst at Minneapolis-based Paine, Jeffrey & Hopwood.

He said confusion about which stocks would lead the market higher added to investors' uncertainty.

"In the last couple of weeks, consumer goods and financial issues have attracted buyers," Mr. Luedtke said. He said the market's upward momentum had slowed, but that it was more likely to experience volatility for a few weeks than to undergo a "major correction."

Prices fell in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1/4 to 23.

GTE followed, easing 1/4 to 41 1/4.

IBM was third, climbing 1/4 to 143 1/4. Garment Group, a Stamford, Connecticut-based research firm specializing in technology stocks, recommended the computer giant.

Among other blue chips, Navistar eased 1/4 to 7 1/2. Sears dropped 1/4 to 51 1/4. Eastman Kodak fell 1/4 to 79. General Electric slipped 1/4 to 100 1/4. Philip Morris lost 1/4 to 84 1/2. General Motors eased 1/4 to 76 1/2 and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing fell 1/4 to 126 1/2.

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12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High Low	Open	Close	Chg.
Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE	Profit-Taking Lashes NYSE
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(Continued on next page)

Table with 2 columns: Index, Value. Rows include AMEX prices, NYSE prices, Dow Jones Average, etc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1987

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dow Jones Average Drops 18.70, Page 7. 4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

In Portugal These Days, They Play the Bolsa Nova

By KEN POTTINGER. LISBON — Making money on the stock market has regained respectability in Portugal, 13 years after the revolution that nationalized 53 percent of the economy...

The Lisbon stock exchange, the Bolsa de Valores, burst into life, gaining 106 percent in value over the year, one of Western Europe's best performances.

TAX INCENTIVES are part of the reason for the revival of the past few months. People who invest in mutual funds can deduct the profits from their taxes...

Analysts say that another factor in the bull market is Portuguese capital flowing back after years of illegal deposit in Swiss bank accounts.

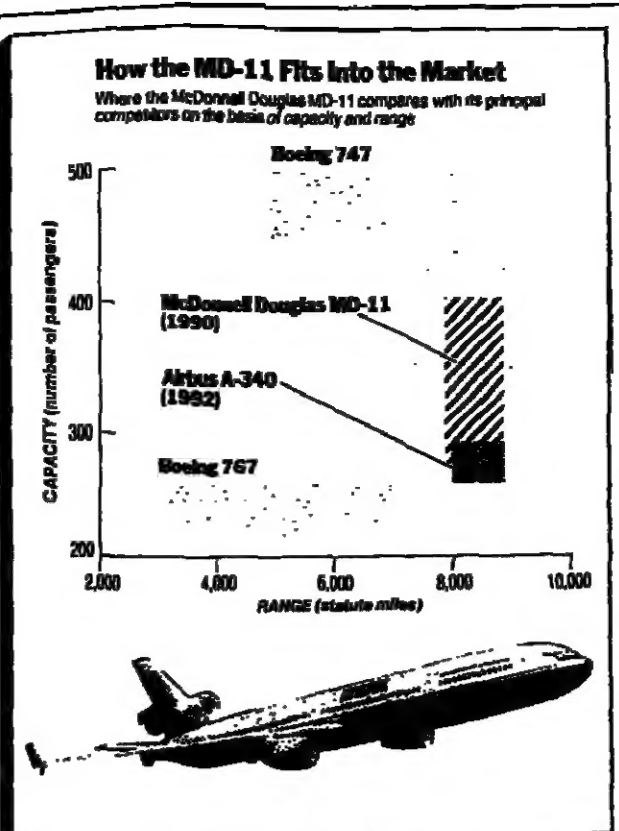
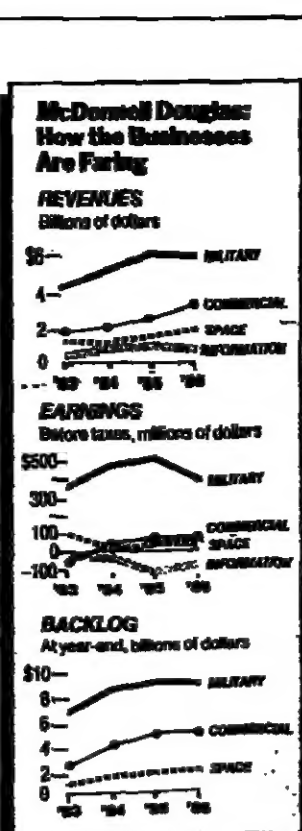
Collier Is Sent To Trial

Briton Accused Of Insider Trades

LONDON — Geoffrey Collier, a former director of a British merchant bank, was committed Monday for trial on charges of insider share trading.

Also Monday, the government said it was considering new reports of financial wrongdoing in the City, London's financial center.

Mr. Collier resigned in November in the first of a wave of scandals to hit the newly deregulated financial markets in the City.



McDonnell Makes Its Biggest Bet

In High-Stakes Game, Company Gambles on MD-11

By Steven Greenhouse. The world just might not be big enough for McDonnell Douglas, Airbus and Boeing.

Mr. McDonnell placed the biggest bet ever. Despite huge uncertainties about whether there will be enough demand for a new plane, he decided to spend \$1.5 billion and build the widebody MD-11.

The decision to build the MD-11 gives a good illustration of the high-risk economics of the aviation industry.

Mr. McDonnell Douglas hopes the new long-range plane, an updated version of the DC-10, will find a profitable niche between Boeing's huge 747 and its smaller 767.

Stakes in the aircraft industry go beyond money — they also involve national pride and international trade frictions.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac angrily countered last Thursday that "all American aeronautical constructors are financed by the Pentagon and NASA."

Currency Rates

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Rows include Australian dollar, British pound, Canadian dollar, etc.

Key EC States Cool to Delors Plan to Boost Finances

By Peter Maass. BRUSSELS — The European Community's key member states have given a lukewarm reception to a sweeping plan for bolstering EC finances.

The three largest contributors to the EC funds, West Germany, Britain and France, have quietly expressed reservations about increasing community spending.

Current member states contribute a maximum of 1.4 percent of their value added tax receipts to EC coffers.

Mr. Delors has led the way in urging budgetary discipline before increasing the EC budget, sources say.

On financial transactions, could be introduced.

At an informal weekend meeting of EC foreign ministers, reaction from the community's southern members and Ireland was positive, sources say.

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Interest Rates

Table with 2 columns: Rate, Term. Rows include 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

Gold

Table with 2 columns: Price, Location. Rows include London, New York, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name, Assets. Rows include Fidelity, etc.

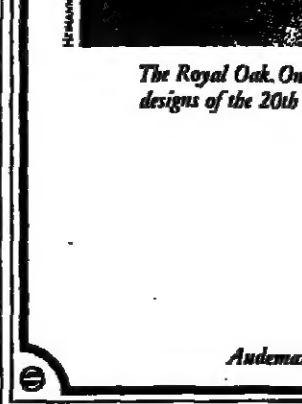
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... all other U.S. commodity futures. You'll pay only \$34 commission per round-trip contract with Lind-Waldeck, America's #1 futures discount firm.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND

Table with 2 columns: Asset, Value. Rows include U.S. GOVT BOND, etc.

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AMC Reports Profit of \$20 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors Corp. reported Monday that it had a profit of \$20 million in the fourth quarter of 1986 despite a sharp drop in sales.

Earnings for the three months ending Dec. 31 were 10 cents per share of common stock, against a loss of \$6.7 million in the same period of 1985. Fourth-quarter sales for the company, which is 46.6 percent owned by Renault of France, were \$938.3 million, down 16.8 percent from \$1.13 billion a year earlier.

Joseph E. Cappy, AMC chief executive, said the profit was primarily the result of improved operating margins, manufacturing efficiency and strong Jeep Cherokee and Wagoneer sales.

For the year, AMC lost \$91.3

million, or 99 cents a share, against a \$125.2 million loss, or \$1.24 a share, in 1985. Sales of \$3.46 billion fell 14.3 percent from \$4.04 billion in 1985.

AMC is the fifth-largest automaker in the United States, trailing General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. and American Honda.

Mr. Cappy said that cost-cutting had enabled AMC to reduce manufacturing expenses by more than \$90 million since 1984 and that in 1987 it expected to sell about 40,000 imported Renault Medallion compacts, to be introduced March 1.

But, he said, AMC had been hurt by the stronger French franc, which increases the costs of Renault imports.

Mr. Cappy said he had no

knowledge of discussions between Renault, the government-owned auto group that is AMC's controlling shareholder, and Chrysler Corp. Chrysler has acknowledged talking with Renault about the AMC operation, and has been rumored to be interested in buying some of AMC's plants or acquiring Renault's stake in the company.

Renault, which has accumulated debts of nearly \$10 billion, has not excluded reducing or liquidating its stake in AMC.

On a related matter, Mr. Cappy said time was running out on negotiations for a new labor contract at its car assembly complex in Kenosha, Wis. AMC is negotiating to build a line of Chrysler's small cars at the plant, but first must reach a contract settlement with the unions. (AP, Reuters)

Elders IXL Plans \$294 Million Bid for Carling

TORONTO — Elders IXL Ltd., a major Australian brewer, said Monday that it planned an offer to acquire Canadian brewer Carling O'Keefe Ltd. for the equivalent of \$294.3 million and that Carling's controlling stockholder had accepted.

Elders said it would offer 18 Canadian dollars a share, or \$13.50 at current exchange rates, and that British tobacco giant Rothmans International PLC, which owns 50.1 percent of Carling's 21.8 million common shares outstanding, agreed to tender its stock to Elders.

After the announcement Carling's stock closed at \$13.25 a share, up \$1.25, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Carling also has energy interests, but said it is holding talks with an unidentified U.S. company about the possible sale of its oil and gas subsidiary.

News Corp. Profit Rose 40%, Revenue 55% in First Half

ADELAIDE, Australia — The world's largest media group, Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., said Monday that after-tax profit rose nearly 40 percent to \$121.22 million in the six months ended Dec. 31, from 130.99 million a year earlier.

Revenue soared 55 percent to 2.62 billion Australian dollars from 1.69 billion. Much of the rise was attributable to a jump in contributions from British and U.S. operations, News Corp. said, while earnings in the group's home base, Australia, fell slightly.

U.S. profits rose 134 percent, largely because of the inclusion of results for 20th Century Fox Film and Fox Television, which had not been full subsidiaries in the previous period, News Corp. said.

In Britain, a much improved second quarter's trading pushed up the overall profit for the first half by 73 percent.

Cost savings from the printing plant at Wapping, East London, continued to improve profit from The Sun, News of the World and the Times newspapers and group magazines, the company said.

The settlement this month of a long-running printers' dispute at the plant will enable the group to reduce delivery and security costs further and quickly complete expanded production and administration facilities, the group said.

Results in Australia were affected by slightly lower advertising revenues, the company said.

The profit figures came soon after News Corp. announced that its successful 2.3 billion dollar takeover offer for Australia's largest domestic media group, Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., had closed on Friday with more than 96 percent of the shares acquired.

News Corp. will move to acquire compulsorily the remaining shares, which is permitted once acceptances have been received for more than 90 percent of a target.

Steyr Expected To Sell Division

VIENNA — Steyr-Daimler-Puch AG is likely to sell its suling bicycle and moped division to Piaggio & C. SpA of Italy for 100 million schillings (about \$7.7 million), industry sources said Monday.

They said Piaggio planned to buy the Puch brand name and facilities for making a new catalytic converter engine for mopeds. Steyr would sell all other division production by midyear.

Steyr, with an operating loss of \$47.9 million in 1985, expects losses of about \$54 million in 1986, about \$15.5 million in the bicycle and moped division.

Board Chairman Says Veba Seeking Acquisition in U.S.

FRANKFURT — Veba AG, the huge energy, chemical and trading group, is looking for an acquisition in the United States, according to the management board chairman, Rudolf von Bennigsen-Forde.

In an interview published by the Welt am Sonntag newspaper on Sunday, he said that on the whole, Veba would prefer to make acquisitions rather than investing from scratch.

He said that Veba would like to make acquisitions in West Germany, but the federal cartel office made such operations difficult.

"Thus we are orientating ourselves more abroad, above all in the U.S.," he said.

The level of the dollar makes a U.S. purchase attractive, although prices there are excessively high, he said. "What you have in currency opportunities is more than offset by prices, which have risen strongly," he said.

Veba would therefore take its time before deciding on any acquisition, he said.

The West German government is selling its remaining 25.55 percent holding in Veba in March.

Mr. Bennigsen-Forde said that despite recent losses on West German exchanges, he did not think the placement would be difficult because Veba shares were seen as a safe investment.

Hyundai to Shift Away From Heavy Industry

SEOUL — The new chairman of South Korea's Hyundai Group said Monday that he planned a rapid expansion of the conglomerate's car and electronics companies in a move away from its main activities of engineering, construction and shipbuilding.

Chung Se-yong said in an interview that Hyundai's auto plants would be able to produce 1 million cars a year by the early 1990s. Hyundai Motor Co., one of 24 companies in the group, can now turn out 450,000 cars a year.

"In the electronics sector, we are newcomers and expect a tough period, but we do now have an electronics complex in operation thanks to a 400 billion won investment over the past four years," Mr. Chung said. That sum is equivalent to \$46.7 billion at current rates.

Mr. Chung was president of Hyundai's automotive subsidiary until this month when his elder brother, Chung Ju-yong, the group's founder, resigned as chairman. The elder Chung built up the concern, now South Korea's top exporter, around Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. and Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., a shipbuilder.

Securities analysts said that when the elder Chung resigned, the group was suffering from the recent

oil price slump and the shipping recession.

They noted that the car division, in contrast, had just made a strong start in the U.S. market, selling 169,000 Pony Excel front-wheel-drive models there in 1986.

Industry sources said construction, shipbuilding and related industries accounted for about half of the group's 1986 sales of 13,600 billion won.

But George Long, a Seoul-based analyst for the brokerage W.L. Carr Ltd., noted that Hyundai was retrenching its overseas construction and slowly coming out of a very difficult period in shipbuilding. Another analyst for a foreign securities house, who asked not to be identified, said Hyundai Construction faced cash-flow problems because of falling orders and payments problems with Middle East clients.

At the end of last June, he said,

Hyundai was owed about \$600 million for construction work completed overseas, most of it in Saudi Arabia and in Iraq.

Iraq is settling 75 percent of its arrears in promissory notes, which Hyundai managed to discount to foreign banks, the analyst said.

But if Iraq, embroiled in the costly Gulf War, fails to honor the notes when they come to maturity from next year, Hyundai will have to pay them back, the analyst added. Hyundai has unfinished work worth \$3.5 billion, of which about \$1.5 billion is in Iraq.

Officials of South Korea's Overseas Construction Association said Hyundai Construction's new orders dwindled to \$605 million in 1986 from \$1.99 billion in 1985 and \$2.46 billion in 1984.

Economists said the cash flow problems coincided with Hyundai's ambitious investment plans in cars and electronics.

COMPANY NOTES

American Airlines' \$225 million acquisition of ACI Holdings, parent of AirCal, has won tentative approval from the U.S. Department of Transportation. The transaction was announced in November. In December, Trans World Airlines and America West Airlines filed objections to the acquisition but neither opposed it outright.

Bond Corp. International Ltd. said it had increased to 26.7 percent its stake in Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Ltd. TVB. Bond International said it had bought 12.6 million shares in TVB from Christina Lee, a director, for 176.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$22.6 million). The price of 14 dollars a share was identical to what Bond paid TVB's chairman, Sir Run Run Shaw, for his personal 23.77 percent interest in January.

Broken Hill Pty. and Biliton Australia, a unit of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, will develop the Cadjet zinc-lead deposit in Western Australia, Broken Hill said. The mine is to produce 44,000 tons of zinc and 13,000 tons of lead contained in concentrates annually, starting next year.

Coca-Cola Co. plans to set up two new manufacturing centers, in Shanghai and Tianjin, and three new bottling plants, in Shanghai, Nanjing and Dalian, in the next few years, the Beijing Review magazine said.

Hong Kong Dragon Airlines Ltd., known as Dragonair, plans to raise its share capital to 400 million Hong Kong dollars (\$51.3 million) from 200 million dollars despite suffering losses since its creation in 1985, its chief executive, Stephen Miller, said. He said Dragonair had ordered two McDonnell Douglas MD-11 aircraft to be delivered in 1992.

Service Resource Corp. said it and SDI Partners LP had acquired 403,600 common shares in Sory Inc., or about 19.1 percent, and would seek a friendly takeover of Sory. Service Resource said it wanted to merge Sory with its Charles P. Young Co. unit and take the combined company public in an equity offering. Both Young and Sory are involved in financial printing.

Svenska Handelsbanken said it had applied for permission to open a branch office in Singapore, where it is represented by a subsidiary.

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NCR

Get in touch.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Close Quot.
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Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	Best Offer
164	SEC Ed	1.45	7.2	162	100	187 1/2 +1 1/2
165	SecEd	1.28	7.3	129	99	144 1/2 +1 1/2
166	SecEd	1.28	7.3	129	99	144 1/2 +1 1/2
167	SecEd	1.28	7.3	129	99	144 1/2 +1 1/2
168	SecEd	1.28	7.3	129	99	144 1/2 +1 1/2
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342	SecEd	1.28	7.3	129	99</	

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Rate Holds Firm as Markets React to Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the foreign-exchange department of Wharton Economics in Philadelphia.

"It will have no significant effect for the medium and long term," he said. "We feel it will calm the markets for the next few weeks, with the dollar moving between 1.77 DM and 1.84 DM and 150 to 154 yen. But looking further ahead, the outlook remains bleak for the dollar."

He said the U.S. merchandise trade figures for January, due on Friday, are likely to show a deficit of \$13 billion to \$14 billion.

"Anything above that figure," he said, "clearly means deterioration for the dollar. If it arrives as expected, that could reinforce a bullish sentiment. Only if there is accelerated improvement will the dollar benefit."

Other foreign exchange experts said the markets were also waiting for any revision of the December trade figures, which will also be announced Friday.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Mon.	Feb.
Deutsche mark	1.825	1.825
French franc	153.5	153.5
Swiss franc	1.542	1.542
British pound	1.980	1.980

Source: Reuters

Of the weekend agreement on currencies, Mr. McGroarty said: "The market is trying to figure out what 'around current levels' means, and I think Mr. Miyazawa indicated today it is a very broad measure."

"It's a placebo," Michael Zapf, managing director of Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt, said. "It's bad news. The current levels are a killer for German industry."

"What we need is a dollar that is up, not stable," he said.

The most urgent issue discussed in Paris this weekend may have been the suspension of Brazilian debt payments announced on Fri-

day, according to Mr. McGroarty.

President José Sarney of Brazil said Friday that the nation would suspend interest payments on its \$68 billion debt to foreign banks.

Dealers said the governments whose banks are owed money were probably notified well before that.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said Sunday that a question on whether the Brazilian debt was discussed in Paris was "on the wrong track."

But Mr. McGroarty said the issue was too volatile not to have come up.

While Brazil's economy is not likely to collapse, Mr. McGroarty said, it could weigh on the dollar in the near term.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed Monday at 1.8305 DM, up from 1.8275 DM on Friday, at 153.55 yen, unchanged from Friday, and at 1.5400 Swiss francs, up marginally from 1.5400.

It was lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5405, against \$1.5290 Friday.

Market Flooded by DM Bonds

Reuters

FRANKFURT — A huge volume of Deutsche mark Eurobond issues in recent weeks has left markets staggering under loads of paper, and some syndicate managers are worried there may be more to come this week.

"I fear that we still have some issues left," a manager for a Frankfurt bank said. "We expect three or four new issues within the next week."

For the first three weeks of February, new mark Eurobond issues totaled 3.18 billion DM, after 3.63 billion DM for all of January.

By comparison, issues in all of December totaled only 1.50 billion DM, and in November, 2.2 billion.

The large volume may be due in part to banks attempting to outpace one another with new issues, managers said. But the borrowers' rush into mark bonds has been heightened by a belief that interest rates have bottomed out, they said.

Some of the planned issues are currency swaps, however, whose timing will depend on the situation in foreign-currency markets.

Managers were waiting to see the effects on the dollar from weekend talks between leading industrial nations before deciding on swaps.

A stable dollar, as the nations proposed, might encourage some planned swaps, managers said.

McDONNELL: In High-Stakes Aircraft Game, MD-11 Is Major Gamble

(Continued from first finance page)

business. The aerospace giant, which had \$12.8 billion in revenues last year, is one of the leading U.S. military contractors, a sector that has been hurt by slower growth in arms spending.

In addition, the company has made a problem-plagued foray into the fashionable field of information systems.

Difficulties in its other businesses were one of the factors that influenced McDonnell Douglas's decision to proceed with the MD-11.

At first, company officials sought to minimize the risk by saying the would not build the plane unless they received at least 20 orders, including one from a foreign and one from a domestic airline. Officials considered a domestic order essential to demonstrate that the plane would be accepted in the U.S. market, the world's largest.

Their caution was understandable. Development costs will total about \$500 million in the next five years while tooling and inventory costs will run close to \$1 billion. Together, those figures come to about 60 percent of shareholder equity at McDonnell Douglas.

When the company began pitching the plane, foreign interest was high. In recent months, a dozen airlines — including Alitalia, Scandinavian Airlines and British Caledonian — have placed 52 firm orders, totaling \$5 billion, and have taken options on 40 more planes.

But no domestic airline placed an order.

The flood of foreign orders persuaded McDonnell Douglas to proceed with the MD-11 in December. The company was eager to beat Airbus to market with the new widebody, and even hoped that the decision might persuade Airbus to drop its plans to build the A-340.

The investment community was not thrilled; McDonnell Douglas stock plunged the day after the MD-11 announcement.

"It would make sense long-term for Airbus and us to do some things together."

— John F. McDonnell, McDonnell Douglas president

Some skeptics anticipated a re-play of the 1970s widebody war between McDonnell Douglas's DC-10 and Lockheed's L-1011. That battle forced Lockheed out of the commercial aviation business and caused huge losses at Douglas Aircraft, the commercial aircraft company that McDonnell acquired in 1967 as a diversification move.

But McDonnell Douglas executives are convinced they have made the right decision. For one thing, they believe the company needs at least two aircraft offerings to survive in commercial aviation; otherwise, the company's health would depend entirely on one product. At the moment, the only commercial

aircraft it has in production is the MD-80, a 150-seat plane.

And they are confident that there will be strong, sustained demand for the MD-11, a three-engine plane that has two passenger aisles and seats 300. Many airlines would like to retire their aging DC-10s, and McDonnell Douglas wanted to be able to offer a replacement.

Industry analysts say a company normally has to sell 200 planes to break even on a new model. McDonnell Douglas predicted it will get 300 to 400 of the 1,400 widebody orders it expects industrywide by the year 2000, but some analysts expect that the industry will get a total of only 500 orders.

This won't be the first time McDonnell Douglas has tried to pilot the Douglas division through a rough flight. In the early 1980s it looked as if Douglas, an aviation pioneer based in California, might close for good. Airlines were buying few planes because of the recession, and DC-10 orders had come to a halt partly because they had been involved in a stunning series of accidents, including ones in Paris, Mexico City and the 1979 crash in Chicago in which 273 people died.

To keep Douglas open, the company took a huge gamble: It agreed to lease its MD-80s, an updated version of the venerable DC-9, to airlines that had no obligation to buy them. The idea was that these leases would generate demand for the planes and provide enough income to help Douglas stay afloat until the recession ended and new orders poured in.

The gambit worked. Douglas's revenues soared to \$3.5 billion in 1986, from \$1.9 billion three years earlier. And it taught the company a lesson: Updating a plane may not be glamorous but it can work financially.

"In the case of the MD-11, our investment is only a quarter of what it would be on an all-new airplane," said McDonnell Douglas's president, John F. McDonnell, 48, an aeronautical engineer who is the chairman's cousin and the son of the company's founder.

But the MD-11 will face serious competition from the A-340, which is expected to get to market in 1992, two years after the first MD-11. Airbus, which has already had considerable success with its smaller models, has gotten orders for 22 A-340s. Not surprisingly, they came from Lufthansa and Air France, two government-run airlines.

John McDonnell, offering some conciliatory words, said, "It would make sense long-term for Airbus and us to do some things together."

THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Respond Little to Currency Meeting

Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market showed little reaction to the weekend currency agreement between the Group of Five industrialized nations and Canada, dealers said Monday.

The six nations agreed to cooperate to stabilize the exchange rates of their currencies at around current levels. However, the final communiqué did not mention any formal establishment of currency reference levels.

"The markets seem fine at the moment, and I imagine that at the first sign of [dollar] weakness there's going to be a lot of nervous traders around," a dollar-straight dealer said.

Sections dominated in currencies other than the dollar also showed little reaction to the currency pact.

The primary market saw a variety of new bonds launched Monday, the largest being a 60 billion

yen transaction for Tokyo Electric Power Co.

The five-year bond pays 4 1/2 percent over five years and was priced at 101 1/4. It was lead managed by Nomura International Ltd.

A trader at a house involved in the issue noted that retail investors had been a little reluctant to purchase paper carrying a coupon of below 5 percent. "But this deal surprised me," he said. "It's not going too badly at all. Although the bond is unrated, it's virtually sovereign debt."

It ended on the when-issued market at a discount of 1 1/2 percent, against the 1 1/4 percent total fees. A Nomura official said there had been demand from a broad spectrum of investors.

Also launched in the yen sector was a 13 billion yen bond for Österreichische Kontrollbank AG guaranteed by Austria. The six-year bond pays 5 percent and was priced at 102 1/4. It was lead managed by

IBJ International. It ended on the total 1 1/4 percent fees.

The day's only U.S. dollar-straight bond was a \$125 million issue for France's Credit d'Equipement des PME. The five-year bond pays 7 1/4 percent and was priced at 101 1/4. It ended around the total fees of 1 1/4 percent.

A dealer at a bank not involved in the issue commented, "It's not that badly priced. I just don't think that anyone wants to take too much on board at the moment. Also, we've seen a fair few French names recently."

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG issued a 40 million Australian dollar bond paying 15 percent over five years and priced at 101 1/4. Warburg Securities was lead manager.

The perpetual area of the floating-rate-note market again had a volatile day with prices losing a point or more initially before rallying to end unchanged to slightly firmer, traders said.

TV: France Awards Channel 5 to Hersant, Chirac's Ally

(Continued from Page 1)

for 50 percent control, while the remaining 1.5 billion francs of capital would be issued to individual investors in a public stock offering.

Channels 5 and 6, created last winter as France's first commercial, nonstate TV stations, were initially awarded to operators by the Socialist government. After the conservatives came to power in March, they canceled the contracts and pledged to reassign the two channels.

The commission's choice of Mr. Hersant's group as operator of Channel 5 follows public hearings

Wednesday in which Mr. Hersant promised that his group would invest 1 billion francs to build the station.

Mr. Hersant, with 25 percent of the capital, will be president of the station. His main partner, the Italian television magnate Silvio Berlusconi, will be vice president and also hold 25 percent.

Mr. Berlusconi has been a partner with Jérôme Seydoux in the station. Under the new arrangement, Mr. Seydoux, who heads the Chargeurs shipping and transportation group, will become a silent partner with 10 percent.

Mr. Hersant had initially sought control of the more valuable TF1, but last month he changed his mind. An industry source said Mr. Hersant abandoned the bid for TF1 "because it would have been too difficult, politically."

The left had decried the possibility of Mr. Hersant's taking over TF1, which is watched regularly by one-third of France's 20.5 million households. They feared he would use the station to aid the conservatives, and especially to help Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in his anticipated bid for the presidency next year.

LISBON: Playing the Bolsa Nova

(Continued from first finance page)

To overcome this, Carlos Rosa, head of the stock exchange, has called for more Portuguese companies to go public.

He said Sunday in a television interview that "there will be a number of new flotations this year, but I cannot be more specific because of stock exchange regulations."

Until the end of 1986, the market was dominated by domestic and foreign institutions. But stock exchange officials say small investors are now beginning to put their money into shares.

The popularity of share ownership has spread so quickly that it has even eroded entrenched leftist opposition from labor unions.

On Feb. 14, a state-owned chemical company, FISPE, reported a runaway success for a management offer to the 439-member Communist-led labor force to take up more than 51,000 company shares at below-market prices.

An investor interviewed over the weekend on the floor of the exchange spoke frankly. "I used to come here before 1974 and I made a lot of money, and now I hope to be able to speculate again," said the man, who refused to give his name.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 1986 1987 High Low 4 P.M. CLOSING

A

12 Month High Low 1986 1987 High Low 4 P.M. CLOSING

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12 Month High Low 1986 1987 High Low 4 P.M. CLOSING

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12 Month High Low 1986 1987 High Low 4 P.M. CLOSING

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SPORTS

Zavarov: The Driving Force Behind Kiev's Dynamo

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — When a Western sportsman accepts an accolade but says there are more deserving guys on the team, he is obeying time-honored protocol: Humility for public consumption helps keep the passions coming the great one's way.

But the scenario to Mother Russia. Give one of her sons top international billing, and don't be surprised if he denounces it with an absolutely straight-faced, "You are mistaken — Comrade Alexander is better than I."

The scene is for real. Reluctant hero Igor Belanov, the European footballer of the year, passed through Britain en route to Tuesday's European Super Cup in Monte Carlo between Dynamo Kiev and Steaua Bucharest. Soccer is a team game, Belanov told us, demonstrating multilingual grasp of a cliché.

Pressed, he became more specific. Representing 26 countries, we European backs had, he suggested, got the wrong man. The Soviet soccer writers knew best when, shortly after the European vote, they honored Alexander Zavarov, Belanov's teammate at Kiev, as the Soviet player of 1986.

Through the labyrinth of translation last Wednesday, Belanov had the ring of sincerity. And through the next 90 minutes, while the Soviet team was playing Wales, you could see his point.

Belanov caught Western attention with his World Cup hat trick against Belgium and his Cup Winners Cup goals for Kiev. Goal-scoring is so very obvious, and this year as usual they formed a club of their own in the European poll with Belanov, Gary Lineker and Emilio Butragueño running one-two-three.

The Soviet formation makes Belanov even more of a standout. He, with scurrying pace and unflagging mobility, is the only out-and-out forward on a team built on mid-field play. But after his remarks, and after watching the national

team play, it became clear that Zavarov is the catalyst of the whole show.

Zavarov wears No. 9, which is a deception for starters. He is no center-forward, but the playmaker supreme — able to change balance and direction with nonchalant ease, to alter the point of attack, left or right, with consistent and subtle mastery. Moreover, when the mood is upon him, Zavarov can suddenly explode into mesmerizing little dribbles, taking out two and three opponents and popping shots on goal.

So how did we miss him? Not difficult when you appreciate that Western eyes watch a Soviet team

six times a season at most. Nor when that team harnesses the greatest one-club collection of talent in the world. That much we have noted before. But study the parts, see

ROB HUGHES

how they blend, and Zavarov clearly emerges as the hub.

Dynamo Kiev is the Soviet national team. It is oversown by the same man, forged by the same principles. Coach Valeri Lobanovski sees soccer as "a marriage of beauty and effectiveness," a concept drawn from his admiration for Bra-

zilian soccer. Soviet pragmatism wedded to Brazilian inventiveness? A marriage headed for the rocks? Lobanovski has twice before been dismissed from managing the national side, dismissals that might sour the romanticism within a former international left wing. Maybe there is more steel in his design now, more toughness than in the team that graced only briefly the World Cup in Mexico.

After an ankle injury, Sergei Balacha is back as defensive enforcer. He captures the eye less readily than Anatoli Demianenko, the club's backfield left back, but Balacha has a craftsman's anticipation. Coolly, fairly, and possibly one year below his maximum, Balacha stuck so close, intercepted so swiftly, that a pass to Ian Rush, the star Welsh striker, was a wasted ball.

And while Wales buffed and puffed and strained for victory, it was obvious that the Soviet Union was simply in rehearsal, merely using a full but friendly international to polish techniques and sharpen appetites after a two-month hibernation.

The result was hypnotic exhibition stuff. Belanov shuffled where he normally chases like a whipper out of the gate, but the Soviet Union did not bring on Oleg Blokhin. A former European player of the year and the greatest goalscorer his country has produced, Blokhin, 34, needs to conserve rather than rehearse. Besides, he is on yet another promise of a release abroad, this time to a Hungarian club.

The only freedom best can enjoy comes within Lobanovski's tactical plan, one that stretches five men across midfield — but how quickly and how orderly they break.

On the right, Vadim Yevtushenko has pace as deft and as light as a spring lamb. On the left, Vasili Rats seems able to take the ball at any speed from any direction and cradle it in his left instep as easily as you might hold a telephone.

Each of those talents is brought

into play when Zavarov chooses, although that's another over-simplified view of this team; there is second playmaker developing alongside him.

Oleg Kuznetsov, tall and blond and at 23 years Zavarov's junior, may not care for the title soccerer's apprentice. Yet orchestrator (junior grade) is his role, except for the times Lobanovski pulls another string and signals Kuznetsov back as sweeper.

Relatively unused Kuznetsov may be in Kiev's immediate attempts to lift Super Cup and European Cups, but versatile approach grows into masters, and the European national championships are another year away.

Meanwhile, the courts embrace Western Europeans. On Monday, an English high court ruled that Bradford City Football Club and the now defunct local fire department were to blame for the fire that killed 56 spectators in May 1985. The judgment may lead to £20 million (nearly \$31 million) in insurance claims.

And any moment now, the French will make public trial of Michel Platini and 17 other former St. Etienne players said to have benefited from a slush fund. Where the Bradford ruling is fair and proper (although no compensation can ever be adequate), the French resurrection of the case against Platini & Co. stinks.

The right time for judicial action came and went at the start of 1984, when the players admitted their "crime" and paid back taxes. But that was the year Platini was Europe's No. 1; Platini was required to help France lift the European Championship, Platini was the hope for the 1986 World Cup.

Now Platini's status has withered. His prime is gone and the judicial boot is in. Do we wonder why sporting idols — west of the great divide, at any rate — become so grained with cynicism?

Joyner Wins Sullivan Award

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
INDIANAPOLIS — Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who last year set two world records in the heptathlon within a one-month span, on Monday night was named the winner of the 57th annual James E. Sullivan Memorial Award, given to the best U.S. amateur athlete.

The 25-year-old from East St. Louis, Illinois, was picked from 10 finalists. With about 1,000 people looking on, Joyner accepted the trophy at the Amateur Athletic Union dinner. Tears were streaming down her face as she took the podium.

"I know my mother is looking down on me, thanking God," said Joyner, whose mother died in 1981. "I know what my brother Al and I have developed into has come from her upbringing."

"I remember where I came from and I keep that in mind. Just because I win the Sullivan Award doesn't change who I am," Joyner said. "It was a struggle for me. My parents didn't have all the

money in the world, but they did their best to help their children. If the young female sees the environment I grew up in and sees my dreams and goals come true, they will realize their dreams and goals might come true."

Joyner became the eighth woman to win the award and the second in a row. Joan Benoit-Samuelson, who won the 1984 Olympic gold medal in the marathon, won last year and presented the trophy to Joyner.

A silver medalist in the 1984 Olympics, Joyner was chosen by a mail-in vote of the AAU's board of directors, the U.S. Olympic Committee's executive board, past winners and members of the sports media. Athletes were nominated by amateur sports governing bodies, USOC officials, past winners and AAU officials and associations.

The other finalists were Heisman Trophy-winning quarterback Vinny Testaverde, wrestler Bruce Baumgartner, swimmers Matt Biondi and Betsy Mitchell, gymnast Kristie Phillips, figure skater Debi Thomas, volleyballer Karch Kiraly and basketball players David Robinson and Cheryl Miller.

World records helped Joyner win the award. No woman had broken 7,000 points in the seven-event competition before Joyner did it at the Goodwill Games last July. Her score of 7,148 beat the old world record by 202 points. Four weeks later, at the U.S. Olympic Festival in Houston, she raised the record by another 10 points. The events in the heptathlon are the 100-meter hurdles, shot put, high jump, 200-meter dash, long jump, javelin and 800-meter run.

Joyner is aiming for the gold medal at the 1988 Summer Olympics. In the meantime, she hopes to qualify for the 60-meter hurdles in the indoor world championships, to be held here in March.

But the heptathlon is her game, and she says she can get better. "I'd like to think I can," she said. "I'm just starting to put it all together in the different events."

Joyner, the sister of 1984 Olympic triple-jump champion Al Joyner, is married to and coached by Bob Kersee, the UCLA women's track coach. She said she has adjusted to Kersee's dual role as coach and husband.

"Bobby was having difficulty coaching me in the long jump," she said. "I'm a great long jumper, and Bobby told me otherwise. It took me a long time to smooth the edges out, but I started listening to my coach on the field and when we went home, we did other things. When he wants something to eat, he has to come to me." (WTF, UP)



Jackie Joyner-Kersey



Playmaker supreme Alexander Zavarov, who clearly emerges as the hub of the greatest one-club collection of talent in the world.

Leonard Handsomely Encamped

By Shirley Povlich
Washington Post Service

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina — It is somewhat doubtful that in 1663 when those Barbados plantation owners hired sea captain William Hilton to chart the coast of the Carolina to chart the coast of the Carolina they had in mind a future training camp for Sugar Ray Leonard. But 324 years later, it is here that Leonard has settled in for his intended conquest of Marvellous Marvin Hagler's world-midweight title.

Leonard, a millionaire many times over, has easily accommodated himself and his staff to the palatial Hilton Inter-Continental Hotel with its acres of seashore, its deep-dish carpets, a choice of baronial dining rooms, and much else of verified snob appeal.

It is hardly the training camp of boxing's former days. Remembered is Billy Edwards's rickety walk-up gym atop a Northeast Washington produce market, where each fighter was allotted a book for his belongings, and was warned by a sign at the top of the stairs: "Anybody caught stealing the vegetables will be denied use of the gym."

Here is where Leonard is trying to prove that his one-time sparring partner is not as much of a five-year veteran of retirement interrupted by only one sorry near-defeat in 1984. He says he's not fighting for the money, an \$11 million guarantee in this case, "because I've got more of that stuff than I had in 1982 when I retired." He says he is proud of his record and wants to go to the top of the class by taking Hagler's title on April 6, which would be his crowning achievement.

With that in mind, Leonard has been boxing as many as nine rounds a day against as vicious a collection of sparring partners as he could assemble. The purpose, he said, is to accustom himself to Hagler's "attack, attack" style, which he does not expect to change when they come to the center of the ring in Las Vegas. Leonard said, "We won't waste much time getting acquainted."

He described his sparring partners by saying, "All of these young fellows can wing it, like I'm expecting them to come here, to sharpen my defenses. You could see they were all young, strong and totally aggressive guys. Let me tell you something else. None of them is married, which may be significant."

Leonard talks like that. There is little question that he handles the language better than any other professional fighter of any era, including Gene Tunney, who had an unfounded reputation as a Shakespearean scholar. Last week, when asked to make a prediction about the Hagler fight, Leonard said to one reporter, "I will be pleased to address that matter when it is appropriate."

He also explained that beating Hagler "is on my agenda." Fighters are not renowned for talking like that.

His sparring session they are at, taking liberties with Leonard in the corner of knowing that Leonard won't punch back. At least he won't throw a follow-up punch. That isn't in his plan these days. Later on, when Leonard is content with his defensive skills, he will be

boning his punches against sparring partners who will be asked to take the punishment they're safe from now. "They write about comebacks," Leonard said, "and the history that they don't make allowance for the fact that this is a one-of-a-kind comeback. I'm not like the other poor guys who are out for a quick buck after a few weeks of training. I don't need the money, and by fight night I will have been in the gym training hard for exactly a year, from April to April."

He says he's been studying Hagler's films for three years, noting the flaws and the strategies it will take to beat him. "Home Box Office gave me dozens of films when I was doing the Hagler fight so I could do an intelligent critique, I know Hagler."

Among Hagler's moves are his sometimes sudden switch from a right-handed stance to the natural left-hander he once was. "He took advantage of a lot of guys with that subtle switch, but I don't think I'm dumb. I'll have no problem with that part of him. Johnny Walker, one of my sparring partners, has been going into the Hagler switch for weeks."

Leonard's appearances here are being orchestrated by publicist Charles Brotman, who has noted that Leonard is slightly wary of answering the same old questions put to him by incoming sportswriters. The present strategy: a prefabricated sheet of the four most frequently asked questions — (1) about the risk to his once-damaged eye; (2) why he wants to fight Hagler; (3) is it the money; (4) what his wife thinks of his retirement.

The answers are there. (1) "I'm convinced I'm not taking an unreasonable risk of eye injury." (2) "I'm a better fighter now than at any time in my career. I'm 30 years old and miss boxing. It's now or never." (3) "I don't need it. I have more than I'll ever need." (4) "Juanita approves, knowing my desire to fight Hagler for the title."

They asked Leonard about the pressure, and he said, "Ask Hagler, not me. He's so afraid of losing to me, a smaller man, it is bugging him bad. He has resented me a long time, you know. He walked out of our prefight tour because he said I

was getting all the ink. I know I'm on his mind. Hagler is a curious guy. He wants recognition as if he doesn't already have it, and is begging for more."

Of his plans for beating Hagler, Leonard said, "I'm not publicizing, but I can say that my speed will break his rhythm and leave him wondering how to get at me. This is a fight I can win." He said he is not taking his father, his wife and oldest son to Las Vegas to see him lose.

It's a sprouting confidence like that, plus a training camp in which an intense, sleek and muscled Leonard is displaying all the slick moves (remembering also that he, too, is a knockout artist) that make covering his camp an occupational hazard for fight writers. Down here they could get to thinking those original 4-to-1 odds against Leonard were not only ridiculous but posted the wrong man as favored.

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SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Leaders

(Through Feb. 23)
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